





# £1,000m set aside for possible Trident bills

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

As much as £1,000m of the £7,500m Britain is to pay for the Trident-2 missile system will be for a contingency fund, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, disclosed yesterday.

He thought the deal concluded with the United States a better bargain than that struck over Trident-1 in 1980, if only because of the limited contribution that Britain was now making towards American development costs.

Nor should the cuts in the naval programme after last year's defence review, such as the reductions at the royal dockyards and the end of mid-life modernization of frigates be blamed on the Trident decision.

The defence review had been necessary to bring financial commitments into line with resources, he told the Commons defence committee.

He also dismissed suggestions that it would have been better simply to have added Tomahawk cruise missiles to the Royal Navy's hunter-killer submarines. All scientific and military judgments had indicated that they would have been more subject to attrition.

Such a decision would have been disastrous, he said, because of the effect it would have upon the wartime role, now filled by such boats, of hunting down enemy submarines in the Atlantic. Moreover they would be vulnerable, firing cruise missiles from their four torpedo tubes and then taking time to reload before releasing another batch.

Meanwhile, the navy was planning to have 18 of the hunter-killer boats in service eventually, 17 by the end of this decade. There would probably be a break in the 1990s while Vickers turned to the construction of four big new submarines to carry Trident. But it was still possible that Vickers might insert a hunter-killer into its schedule instead of finishing the 14,580-ton Trident boats consecutively.

Mr Nott made clear that the Government had decided against building a fifth Trident submarine.

A four-boat force armed with Trident-2 would give Britain enough deterrent capability, with three of the submarines in the "operational cycle" at any one time while the fourth was on refit.

# Public inquiry to investigate Penlee disaster

From Craig Seton, Penzance

The Government has ordered a public inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of the Penlee lifeboat crew and the launch of the lifeboat. Concern was also expressed about the negotiations the coastguard conducted with a tug about salvage terms, which many people believed caused a serious delay.

Mr John Prescott, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, East, a former official of the National Union of Seamen, made clear at the time that he wanted coastguards to be able to direct ships' masters to accept help when they were in trouble, to prevent haggling over salvage terms.

The lifeboat Solomon Browne took on board four people from the coaster before her ill-fated attempt to rescue the others. By that time the Union Star was almost on the rocks, and eventually she capsized. The lifeboat was smashed to pieces, but precisely in what circumstances is not known.

The inquiry may also hear allegations that, had the Union Star been flying the British flag, she would have been required to have seven qualified crew members rather than five. Union Transport, the ship's owners, have denied that.

The inquiry will be held at Penzance. It is expected to cost several hundred thousand pounds and will have full powers to call witnesses. The QC in charge will be assisted by at least two expert assessors as well as master mariners and marine engineers.

Today's inquiry will be conducted by Mr Derrick Pepperell, the Western Cornwall coroner.

The inquiry, which will be conducted by a QC from the Admiralty Division, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, will almost certainly examine the crucial two-hour lapse between the coaster's radio signal that it had broken down and the launch of the lifeboat. Concern was also expressed about the negotiations the coastguard conducted with a tug about salvage terms, which many people believed caused a serious delay.

The inquiry, announced yesterday by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, in advance of today's inquiry at Penzance into the 16 deaths, is likely to have wide powers and the ability to recommend changes in maritime law.

Mr Biffen, in a Commons written answer, said he had ordered the inquiry after a preliminary report by two departmental inspectors. He could not determine the scope of the formal investigation until discussions were completed with the Government of the Irish Republic on the loss of the coaster, Union Star.

The coaster was flying the republic's flag when its engines broke down eight miles off the Wolf Rock near Land's End in mountainous seas in December. It had a crew of five and three passengers, the captain's wife and her teenage daughter.

It has always been possible that the Government would order a public inquiry because of evident concern among the public and other lifeboatmen about the tragedy. Public sympathy of more than £3m for the families of the dead lifeboatmen, who all lived in the village of Mousehole.

The inquiry, which will be conducted by a QC from the Admiralty Division, appointed by the Lord Chancellor, will almost certainly

# Irish eyes front for the Queen Mother



Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother presenting shamrock and medals to members of the Irish Guards to mark St Patrick's Day at the Guard's Depot at Pirbright, Surrey, yesterday.

## Reaction to police power

# Anderton challenged to justify allegations

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr James Anderton, the Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, was challenged last night to substantiate the allegations he made against members of the police committee when he issued his controversial call for their abolition.

Mr Shirley Summerskill, Labour's deputy home affairs spokesman, said that Mr Anderton's allegations had been generalized and named no individuals or locations.

"If he has evidence that these people he is criticizing are of the nature he describes, he should have the courage and integrity to name them," she said yesterday.

In his statement on Monday, Mr Anderton said that police committees were fighting a secretive and acrimonious battle over who should wield power against cherished elements of the Establishment.

"I sense and see in our midst an enemy more dangerous, insidious, and ruthless than any faced since the Second World War," he said.

Mr Summerskill said: "His generalized attack on police committees is completely unfair. They are bodies of men and women who do a conscientious and hard-working job. In any one constituency, the police committee does an excellent job and in no way resembles the blanket description of these bodies that Mr Anderton has issued."

Inquiries disclosed little support among MPs for Mr Anderton's views. Several right-wing Conservatives described them as dangerous. Labour MPs echoed the remarks of Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Home Secretary, who on Tuesday described the motion as inflammatory nonsense.

They were rapidly signing a Commons motion tabled by Labour Greater Manchester MPs, expressing concern "about police chiefs who are constantly denigrating democratically elected police committees and recommending non-elected bodies in their place."

Mr Frank Allaun, MP for Salford, East, a member of Labour's national executive, who headed the motion, said he believed Mr Anderton should be dismissed although that was a matter for the

Greater Manchester police committee. Mr Anderton is constantly indulging in right-wing political statements, he said.

Mr Anderton's proposal that police committees should be abolished and replaced by non-political police boards is totally at variance with Labour's attitude to the police, set out last month by Mr Hattersley. He said then that there should be a new Police Act describing where powers lay and giving real powers to police committees. He wanted to see new police authorities set up to determine the policy of police forces.

Mr Hattersley has also committed a future Labour government to setting up a new, elected London police authority, ending the traditional role of the Home Secretary as the police authority for the capital.

Mr Anderton received support yesterday from the 21,000-member Professional Association of Teachers, based in the neighbouring county of Derby (our Derby Correspondent writes).

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the association, said: "The response of politicians to James Anderton's remarks 'sounds like the protest of guilty children who have been found out.'"

Sadly, the subversion of the police force by political interests is only part of the story of what is going on. Efforts by local politicians to take over the control of schools are widespread."

Mr Anderton and his Labour-controlled police committee are likely to have another confrontation tomorrow when, at a special meeting, the chief constable is due to report on recent police action at the Laurence Scott Electro Motor factory in Openshaw during the long-running strike there. (John Chartres writes from Manchester).

In the Laurence Scott Electro Motors dispute the police have frequently been accused of over-protecting the management by the presence of many officers outside the picket gates. An opinion poll recently carried out by local politicians and machine parts is often singled out for criticism.

At a recent police committee meeting, Mr Anderton

was criticized for issuing a report to the press before supplying it to committee members.

Yesterday Mr Colin Barnett, spokesman for the TUC in the North-west, said that Mr Anderton held a list of left-wingers whom he would be prepared to arrest as part of what he saw as "a fight against extremism."

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation, pursued his campaign for tougher punishments yesterday with an attack on the government for failure to carry out its promises (Peter Evans writes).

"The public expected a firmer and much more positive response to the challenge of crime," he told police officers in Cardiff. "Instead, we have a series of actions which run counter to that aim."

The abolition of the "sus" law resulted from sustained pressure based on the "downright lie" that the police deliberately used it to oppress the black community. Its abolition was greeted in the inner cities as a tremendous victory over the police.

"It gave rise to a widespread belief that the police no longer had the power to stop people on the street. This is nonsense but that Act has made life very difficult for police officers working in the worst possible conditions in the inner city," he said.

The switchboard of the Police Federation headquarters in Surrey was jammed throughout the day by callers supporting the campaign for the restoration of the death penalty. Mr Jardine said: "We are giving this warning to the public and Parliament that anarchy could be the order of the day before very long."

The Police Federation repeated that capital punishment should be restored for all types of murder, not simply of policemen, and suggested that juries should have the power to recommend it just as they were able to recommend mercy before the abolition of the death penalty.

However, the campaign came under attack from the National Council for Civil Liberties and the Howard League for Penal Reform.

# 'The Times' has a new editor

By Donald Macintyre

Mr Charles Douglas-Home yesterday became editor of *The Times*, succeeding Mr Harold Evans who resigned on Monday. The company stated:

The Board of Times Newspapers Holdings Limited and the independent national directors have approved the appointment of Mr Charles Douglas-Home as editor of *The Times* on Friday.

His appointment last Friday was made by Times Newspapers Limited subject to those approvals.

The new editor promised the protection of the independent directors during a 15-minute interview with them in the presence of Mr Murdoch, the newspaper's proprietor, whom they invited to attend.

Lord Robens of Woldingham said of the directors' authority: "It is very simple. Six chapters can veto the appointment of an editor though they can't push anyone in. Once he is in the editor's chair then he is in a cocoon and he can't be removed without the consent of the independent directors."

He added: "We are not going to go snooping around. It is not our job to go around saying: 'Are you happy in your work?' If the editor has a problem then he must say so. We can be activated for him to activate us."

Lord Robens went on to say: "If it ceases to be a paper of record, if it comes sort of downmarket, then we would have to say that the terms on which the paper was purchased were not being carried out."

Lord Robens said that the decision to confirm Mr Douglas-Home's appointment was unanimous and there had been no doubts among the independent directors of his ability to do the job.

He said that there had been no inquest into the troubles of the past few weeks, culminating in the six days' uncertainty which followed Mr Murdoch's Budget Day request to Mr Evans to resign. Nor had any new machinery been devised to facilitate discussions between the editor and the independent directors.

Lord Robens emphasized: "If an editor of *The Times* feels he is being pressured, whether he is or not, then he has an obligation to hear what he has to say and listen to what the management has to say and make a judgment."

The statement by Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, of the conditions attached to the sale of the papers last year provides among other points that: "The editor of *The Times* shall not be appointed or dismissed without the approval of the majority of the independent national directors of TNLH."

Only five of the six independent directors were present at yesterday's meeting because Lord Roll of Ipsden, who gave his proxy vote to Lord Robens, was absent. The other four, Lord Greene of Harrow, Lord Dacre of Glanton, Lord Edward Fickering and Mr John Gross, all attended.

Mr Charles Douglas-Home has held many senior editorial posts on *The Times* since joining the newspaper 17 years ago (Richard Evans writes).

His journalistic career began with the *Scottish Daily Express* as a general reporter. In 1961 he moved to the *Daily Express* as Chapman Pincher's deputy, reporting on military affairs as well as science and medicine. He became the newspaper's political and diplomatic correspondent for two years, based at the Commons.

He joined *The Times* in 1965 as defence correspondent and covered the Arab-Israeli war in 1967. A year later he was arrested by a Russian Army unit in Czechoslovakia and held for 14 hours before being expelled from the country.

In 1970 he took over as features editor, a post he held for three years, before being appointed home editor. In 1978 he became foreign editor. On March 9 last year he was appointed deputy editor.

Mr Douglas-Home was born in 1937, the second son of the late Mr Henry Douglas-Home and Lady Margaret Spencer. He is a nephew of the former Prime Minister, Lord Home of the Hirsel.

He was educated at Eton then commissioned into the Royal Scots Greys for national service in 1956. After a year in Canada as a travelling books and advertising salesman he was a de-camp to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya, in 1958.

He is the author of four books: *The Arabs and Israel*, *Britain's Reserve Forces*, *Rommel*, and *Boetlin Baring: the last Proconsul*.

In 1966, he married Miss Jessica Gwynne, the artist and book designer. They have two sons.

Overseas selling prices: Australia £2.25; Canada \$2.50; Denmark 12.50; France 12.50; Germany 12.50; Greece 12.50; Hong Kong 12.50; India 12.50; Italy 12.50; Japan 12.50; New Zealand 12.50; Norway 12.50; Portugal 12.50; Spain 12.50; Sweden 12.50; Switzerland 12.50; Taiwan 12.50; Thailand 12.50; USA 12.50; Yugoslavia 12.50.

## Science Report

# Jumping gene of the sea urchin

By the Staff of "Nature"

A group of molecular biologists in Zurich have been led to the conclusion, failing a more conventional explanation, that a gene has jumped from one species of sea urchin to another within the last million years or so. If that is correct it means that the barrier to genetic exchange conventionally provided by the inability of two species to interbreed can occasionally be breached.

It was while studying species of sea urchins that Dr Melnar Busslinger, Sandra Rusconi and Dr Max Birnstiel of the Institute of Molecular Biology in Zurich, chanced upon the gene. Their particular interest lies in the genes that code for the family of proteins known as histones, around which the double helix of DNA is wound in chromosomes. Over the past few years Dr Birnstiel's group has been analysing the exact sequence of the histone genes in a species of sea urchin that lives off the coast of Scotland. Particular studies on an American species of sea urchin have been carried out at Stanford University.

The first surprise came when the genes of the two species were compared. Dr Birnstiel and his colleagues were puzzled to find much more similarity than expected.

Two explanations were possible. The first was that it was the result of some inexplicable constraint on the rate of change in the structure of one member of the histone gene family - the second, that the gene had jumped species.

It turned out, however, that Scottish waters are inhabited by a second species of sea urchin which belongs to the same family as the American urchin. Extending their studies to the Scottish species, Dr Birnstiel and his colleagues found that it had a histone gene almost identical to that of the distant relative with which it cohabited, and further comparisons involving five species of sea urchin confirmed that this near identity of genes was a striking exception to the close correlation between the evolutionary time of separation of any two species of sea urchin and the degree of difference between their histone genes.

Using that correlation one would have to conclude that the two Scottish species separated from a common ancestor less than a million years ago, although the fossil evidence gives a figure of 65 million years.

Source: *The EMBO Journal* (vol. 1, 27) 1982.  
© Nature-Times News Service (1982).

# Christmas tree worries

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

As many as one million Christmas trees may have been imported from the Continent last year, Major General Tony Richardson, secretary of the British Christmas Trees Growers Association, said yesterday. That is ten times as many as two years ago, and twice as many as had been expected, the association's annual meeting in London was told.

Last November the association expressed alarm at the threat from imports since the

Forestry Commission was obliged under EEC regulations to lift its ban. Many of the imported trees were said to have been dumped on local markets just before Christmas, causing a sharp fall in prices. Itinerant roadside dealers were particularly badly affected.

General Richardson said production of British trees was being increased considerably, and there would be many more for sale next Christmas.

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# Blind Arthur is on a winner

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Hillhead

The likeliest winner of the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election appeared last night to be Mr Arthur Vine, of No 8 Primrose Street, in Scotland. After visits and assurances of good will yesterday from each of the four leading candidates, Mr Vine, who is 80 and blind and lives alone, has a good chance of better housing.

Mr Vine's tenement flat, his home since 1918, is two floors up and he has not been out for two years. He has no bath and must cross an unheated landing to reach his outside lavatory. He does not want to leave Scotland but he told his visitors that he would like a flat at ground level. Mrs Jean Colvin, his

cheery home help, thinks he really needs sheltered housing with a warden within reach.

For a crowded hour yesterday, with a score of unbidden visitors in the 12 ft by 20 ft room where he lives and sleeps, Mr Vine knowingly and cheerfully let himself be used by Hillhead's three housing associations. One by one he patiently shook the politicians' hands, accepted their half-promises, and listened to them something near to unanimity that more resources for house improvement must be found.

Mr Gerald Malone, the Conservative, said he hoped more public funds would be made available. "I will certainly, on being elected, take your case up. It is essential we should get you out of seriously substandard conditions like this," Mr Malone assured his host.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the SDP Alliance candidate, did not linger, thinking the crowd too much for Mr Vine. But he hoped that they might give him somewhere better.

Mr George Leslie, of the Scottish National Party, and Mr David Wiseman, Labour, each said he would do his best. None, with a week's campaigning left, said anything rash.

In any case, Mr Vine's vote, though he never let on, has already been cast by post. It is for Mr Wiseman.

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## Rape reporting threatens trial, counsel claims

From Jonathan Wills, Edinburgh

Three youths in a Glasgow rape case had no chance of a fair trial because of media reporting that had assumed or implied guilt, their counsel said in Edinburgh yesterday.

When the High Court resumed its deliberations on a proposed private prosecution in the case, Mr Donald Macaulay, QC, told Lord Emslie, the Lord Justice General, that because of the publicity, whether it had been justified or not, it would be "impossible at any time for the respondents, or any one of them, to obtain a fair or impartial trial in any part of Scotland".

In effect, a trial had already taken place in the media, he said. Much of the reporting was taken up with Mr Macaulay's detailed submissions on extensive reports that had appeared in the media since January. In September, last year, Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Advocate, dropped a public prosecution of the teenagers, who were alleged to have raped and assaulted "Mrs X", a Glasgow woman aged 29.

Mr Macaulay did not criticise the press for bringing to light the fact that public proceedings had been dropped. That was legitimate investigative journalism, he said, but the whole discussion had got out of hand. It had moved from a general discussion of a matter of public concern to a detailed comment and reporting on this particular case, including the publication of evidence.

Referring to three boxes filled with newspapers, Mr Macaulay said that any potential jurors would have had to "on a trip to the far side of the Moon" not to be influenced by the recent publicity. The case had acquired a degree of notoriety that could never be expunged from the mind of the public.

Mr Macaulay also said that if the court granted Mrs X a bill of criminal letters, to bring the three youths to trial, "the floodgates would be opened" and the courts overwhelmed by people saying "I don't like the decision of the Crown Office". Lord Emslie observed that if that happened "they would get very short shrift".

Mr Macaulay called the High Court hearing "a very remarkable proceeding". No one had suggested that the Lord Advocate had done

anything wrong. The complainant had not criticised the decision to drop the public prosecution but now came to the court asking to be a prosecutor.

Even if the bill were granted, there was no guarantee of when a trial would proceed because Mrs X would have to see a consultant psychiatrist again before she testified. If granted, the bill would be a dangerous precedent that would make "severe inroads into the system of public prosecution in this country".

The bench in the High Court was laden with dozens of volumes of law books and large bundles of papers relating to the case. At one point, Lord Cameron, sitting with Lord Emslie and Lord Avonside, remarked "It is very difficult to find one's way in all this paper".

Mr George Penrose, QC, appearing for one of the respondents, referred extensively to case law and Scottish statutes, but he made a lengthy plea that the private prosecution would be incompetent.

He said that "from the raising of the first indictment in the case, the Lord Advocate alone could prosecute and all other parties who might otherwise have had a qualification to come forward and seek the court's permission to prosecute were excluded. Accordingly, by the act of raising the first indictment, the Lord Advocate put an end to such right of prosecution as might otherwise have been available to the complainant".

Mr Penrose said that by sending letters to the accused in September 15, last year, in which they were told that the indictment would not be proceeded with, the Lord Advocate had given to the respondents a protection against both public and private prosecution. There had been no case in September nor the past 153 years in which a private prosecution had been proposed after the public prosecutor had indicated proceedings, Mr Penrose said.

Since the seventeenth century there has been only one successful private prosecution, in 1909, after an application for a bill of criminal letters.

The hearing continues today.



Stepping out: Eight of Dr Magdi Yacoub's heart transplant patients in London yesterday. From left: Mr Keith Brook, Mr John Haines, Mr Bruce Anderson, Mr David Nicholson, Mr Deryk Morris, Mr Peter Lobo, Mr Kenneth Pinfield, and Mr Donald Nelson.

## Giving heart patients new life

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondence

More than a quarter of patients waiting for heart transplants at Harefield Hospital, west London, die before a heart becomes available.

Many patients are prepared for a transplant operation, even to the extent of being washed and sedated, and then have the transplant cancelled because the donor's relatives

refuse permission or the heart is a better match for another patient.

The agony suffered by such patients and the work involved in a transplant is to be shown in seven documentary programmes to be transmitted in BBC Television's 40 Minutes series starting next Thursday.

Mr David Froud, a molecu-

lar immunologist at Harefield Hospital and one of Mr Magdi Yacoub's transplant team, defended yesterday the £544,000 spent on the 32 transplants so far performed at the hospital. Eighteen of the patients are still alive.

Mr Froud said the operation was considered to offer a definite form of therapy for certain of patients.

"Many patients become well again almost overnight, which can put a considerable strain on the marriage. For the wife it is like getting married over again."

Mr Bruce Anderson, aged 51, from Colchester, Essex, said yesterday that his heart transplant operation had transformed his life.

## ITV's spring schedule given papal theme

By Kenneth Gossling

Several programmes linked to the Pope's visit to Britain are among productions listed today in the spring schedules for independent television.

They include a documentary on the Pope made by Yorkshire Television, two Credo specials by London Weekend, and a study of Cardinal Newman by Central Independent Television.

Special daily coverage of the visit, which begins at the end of May, will involve eight of the companies and be coordinated by Independent Television News.

Other documentary programmes include a three-hour study of Stravinsky for LWT, programmes on the Middle East (Thames) and the police and the public (Granada), and six Desmond Morris films, also for Thames.

Drama coverage includes Granada's production of *A Kind of Loving*, adapted by Stan Barstow from his trilogy and Hugh Whitmore has written the four-part *Remember Nelson*.

There will be a dozen new or returning light entertainment series. Peter Bowles and George Cole appear in *The Bouncer* (Yorkshire) by Eric Chappell, who wrote *Rising Damp* and *Only When I Laugh*, and Granada launches a comedy series, *Union Castle*, with Stratford Johns and Moray Watson, about a union general Secretary who buys a castle for his pension fund.

Films receiving their television premieres include *The Boys from Brazil*.

## GUARDS TO COMBAT THE TOUTS

By David Walker

A private security firm is to be hired to protect concert-goers at the Royal Festival Hall in London from ticket tout.

The arts and recreation committee of the Greater London Council, which owns the South Bank complex of concert halls, yesterday approved £4,745 for a three-month contract for security guards. Longer term arrangements will be suggested by Festival Hall managers to Lord Birkett, the GLC's director of recreation, after further study of the problem.

Lord Birkett told the committee of the growing nuisance of touts. "Threats of violence to the staff of the halls are increasing daily and I am seriously concerned about the safety of our staff", he said.

## Prosser jury told of officers' rights

From Arthur Osman, Leicester

The failure of three prison officers accused of murdering Barry Prosser, aged 32, a married man with two children, from Sedgley, West Midlands, who died after being assaulted in a stripped cell in the hospital ward while on remand in August 1980.

The three made statements from the dock in which they denied any part in Mr Prosser's injuries or death. The prosecution had to prove three things: that one or more killed or were part of the killing of Mr Prosser; that the killing was unlawful and deliberate; and that the act which caused death was done with the intention of killing or doing serious injury. The judge said. His summing up will be concluded today.

The three men are: Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Eric Smith, aged 32, and Howard Price, aged 25, who were hospital officers at Winstan Green

## Union group accepts new technology

By David Felton

Leaders of 520,000 white-collar civil servants expected today to signify their approval of an agreement with the Government on new technology which is likely to lead to rapid moves to introduce new machinery into government offices.

A special meeting of the Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella body of the nine unions, is expected to reach a two-year agreement which guarantees that there will be no compulsory redundancies as a result of the introduction of new systems.

Seven of the nine union leaders have agreed the framework for negotiations that have been worked out in more than two years of talks between the unions and the government. The recalcitrant unions are the Society of Civil and Public Servants, which represents executive grades, and the Civil Service Union, representing low-paid workers. Both have agreed to be bound by the wishes of the majority of the unions.

Left-wingers in all unions have been urging opposition to the agreement because they believe it will lead to job losses, even though there will be no compulsory redundancies. Supporters argue that the interim agreement gives unions greater influence over the introduction of new systems because they will be consulted at an early stage before a final decision is made on which system will be used.

Big projects being prepared are the computerization of the Pay As You Earn scheme and the replacement of the mainframe computer at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea. Both projects are not due for implementation until the middle of the decade, but agreement would pave the way for important preparatory work to be completed.

An experimental scheme being operated in the tax offices in Telford, Shropshire, with computerization is now likely to be extended to other pilot schemes around the country.

It provides for union consultation on new projects. Treasury and union officials concur that the agreement should be only temporary, because the McGowan committee, inquiring into Civil Service pay, may make proposals for the long term which would encompass areas such as productivity bargaining, into the scope of which new technology would probably fall.

## Runcie speaks up for Christian education

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The tendency among many educators today to treat Christianity on a par with other faiths so that it becomes merely a part of some "credal smorgasbord" were criticized yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

He told the annual meeting in London of the National Society for the Promotion of Religious Education of his belief that Christianity should be central to the religious education of all pupils.

While recognizing that a truly pluralist society should not merely tolerate diversity but value and nurture it, Mr Runcie also expressed the fear that at times we

seem tempted to sacrifice too much of our native Christian tradition on the altar of multi-culturalism", he said. "Just as in early Victorian England Christian education was erroneously cast as the key to social order, so in the late twentieth century we must take good care not to regard it as the key to good community relations."

Critics of Christian endeavour in education pointed to bogie such as indoctrination and ideological pressure as being characteristic of the Christian approach in aiding growing up. In his view, however, political models for teaching were far more likely to close children's options than Christian models.

## Bold cooperative paper closes

By Alan Hamilton

Tomorrow's edition of the *Nottingham News*, a weekly newspaper of modest circulation, will be the last. The event would be sad but the fact that the newspaper was born out of one of the bitterest disputes in the recent history of British newspapers.

The name of Mr Christopher Pole-Carew is not one to be mentioned lightly in the company of printing trade unionists. Mr Pole-Carew is managing director of T. Bailey Forman, publishers of the *Nottingham Evening Post*, and in 1973 he determined that his company should install the latest printing technology, in which journalists type their reports directly into a typesetting computer, and the traditional role of compositor is abolished.

Journalists and printers, infuriated by the company's failure to acknowledge their objections, staged a six-week strike. But the new technology was installed, for the first time on any British daily newspaper, and the *Evening Post* continued to appear regularly, produced by management and some staff who did not join the strike.

The result was that the unions were beaten, several hundred workers mostly printers, were declared redundant, and the company's C&T-established morning paper, the *Nottingham Guardian Journal*, died in the fighting.

That poisoned atmosphere lay behind the next stage. In 1978 the national Union of

Journalists called its members on provincial papers out on strike after the collapse of national pay talks.

Mr Denis McShane, that year's president of the NUJ, then said that the union would pay the wages, in the form of strike benefit, of any members dismissed at Nottingham for as long as it took them to find other jobs. Twenty-eight other joined the strike, were predictably dismissed, and all but one of them formed a cooperative to produce their own newspaper. On February 1, 1979, the first issue of the *Nottingham News* appeared, funded partly by the NUJ and partly by an issue of share certificates which were really receipts for donations.

The share issue was disappointing, and the break-even calculation of 18,000 was not achieved, despite some bold journalism.

But circulation never exceeded 15,000, and has now dwindled to 7,000; the paper has shrunk from 32 pages to 16, and the staff have drifted away. Only six remain.

Mr John Seymour, one of those remaining, said yesterday: "We could have struggled on for a few more issues, but we were just not generating enough revenue to expand."

Victims of the *Evening Post's* anti-union policies point ruefully westwards to Wolverhampton, where the daily *Express and Star* has managed to instal new technology with union cooperation, and without bloodshed.

## Lead filter for cars developed

By Pearce Wright

Associated Octel, the sole manufacturer of an oil compound used by oil refineries to raise the octane level of motor fuel, has produced a filter to recapture the lead when it remerges as metallic particles in the car's exhaust fumes.

The device, which can be recycled as the end of its useful life in a lead smelter, has been developed jointly with the Tube Investment group, which has a subsidiary making conventional silencers and exhaust pipes.

It looks like a normal silencer for a 1.5 litre saloon car, but contains a matrix of steel wire impregnated with alumina which absorbs the lead.

According to Mr Peter Dartnell, manager of Associated Octel's engine laboratory, lead emissions in urban driving can be cut by 90 per cent, and on motorways by 60 per cent. The device is claimed to reduce noise as efficiently as a silencer and to last for 60,000 miles. It would cost about £30.

There are drawbacks. The only models available come from the laboratory workshops, and it would take two years to equip a production line. More important, arrangements would be needed to ensure that old filters were not scrapped casually, thus becoming another health hazard, but recycled safely.

Associated Octel is looking for government intervention, perhaps through environmental regulations, to make the filter a routine attachment on exhaust pipes.

Advisers to the Department of the Environment are suggesting privately that other forms of air pollution may force the abolition of lead from petrol. Emissions from cars of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons are not abating. EEC environmentalists are pressing for regulations to control their levels.



## What makes an airline human

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# Tebbit spurned by union law opponents

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Trade union leaders yesterday spurned an invitation to attend talks on the Government's labour law reforms, extended by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment.

They also heard a prediction from Mr Eric Varley, the shadow Secretary of State, that the Cabinet would be forced to authorize a guillotine on the legislation now going through Parliament because of Labour's delaying tactics.

The TUC employment policy committee agreed without dissent to reject Mr Tebbit's proposal to discuss his measures on the grounds that their position was well known and a meeting would serve no purpose. The decision marks a watershed in TUC-Government relations. It is believed to be the first time that unions have formally refused to meet a minister because of the policies he is pursuing.

In a letter to Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, Mr Tebbit suggested that the trade unions' view of open hostility on the part of the Government was a misapprehension of his true position. However, the unions insisted that there was no misunderstanding and they have distributed propaganda leaflets to labour movement activists calling on them to "join the fight-back".

Giving a report to the employment committee on the Parliamentary progress of the Bill, Mr Varley said that after 10 committee sittings, totalling 36 hours, MPs were still stuck on the first clause, the so-called "slush fund" of £2m set aside to compensate workers who lost their jobs because of Labour's closed-shop legislation.

He advised the unions that Mr Tebbit would be forced to impose a timetable curtailing discussions of the Bill within the next two weeks because of the slow progress being made.

## Alliance agrees Kent share-out

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Liberal-Social Democrat alliance has reached agreement, after protracted and difficult negotiations, on the share-out of parliamentary seats in Kent.

Under the deal, which is still provisional, the Liberals will fight 10 constituencies and the SDP seven. It has been greeted with relief by senior figures in both parties, because Kent is regarded as one of the most sensitive negotiating units, with several promising seats that each is keen to contest.

The outcome is regarded as a model agreement conforming to the guidelines drawn up between the parties when the negotiating process began. The Liberals will fight Conservative-held Maidstone, which both parties regard as the most winnable and, in accordance with the guidelines, the SDP was given several of the next most attractive propositions, including Thanet, North, Faversham, and the new constituency of Medway, which takes in the present Rochester seat.

It also fulfils the guidelines' objective of achieving a

## Labour challenge over cash benefits

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

The Government will face renewed pressure to restore the value of child and unemployment benefits when the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill begins its report stage the Commons today.

Labour MPs have tabled amendments to raise child benefit to £5 a week and to restore the 5 per cent cut in the value of unemployment benefit imposed in 1980 as a temporary measure until the benefit came into tax.

Mr Brynmor John, Labour spokesman on social security, said yesterday that the Opposition was seeking to remedy the deficiencies of the Budget and to give Conservative "wets" an opportunity to vote on matters about which they had been vocal beforehand.

The Bill has emerged almost unchanged from the standing committee, although the Government will be seeking to reverse an amendment carried by its own backbenchers which exempts employers from paying national insurance contributions on sick pay.

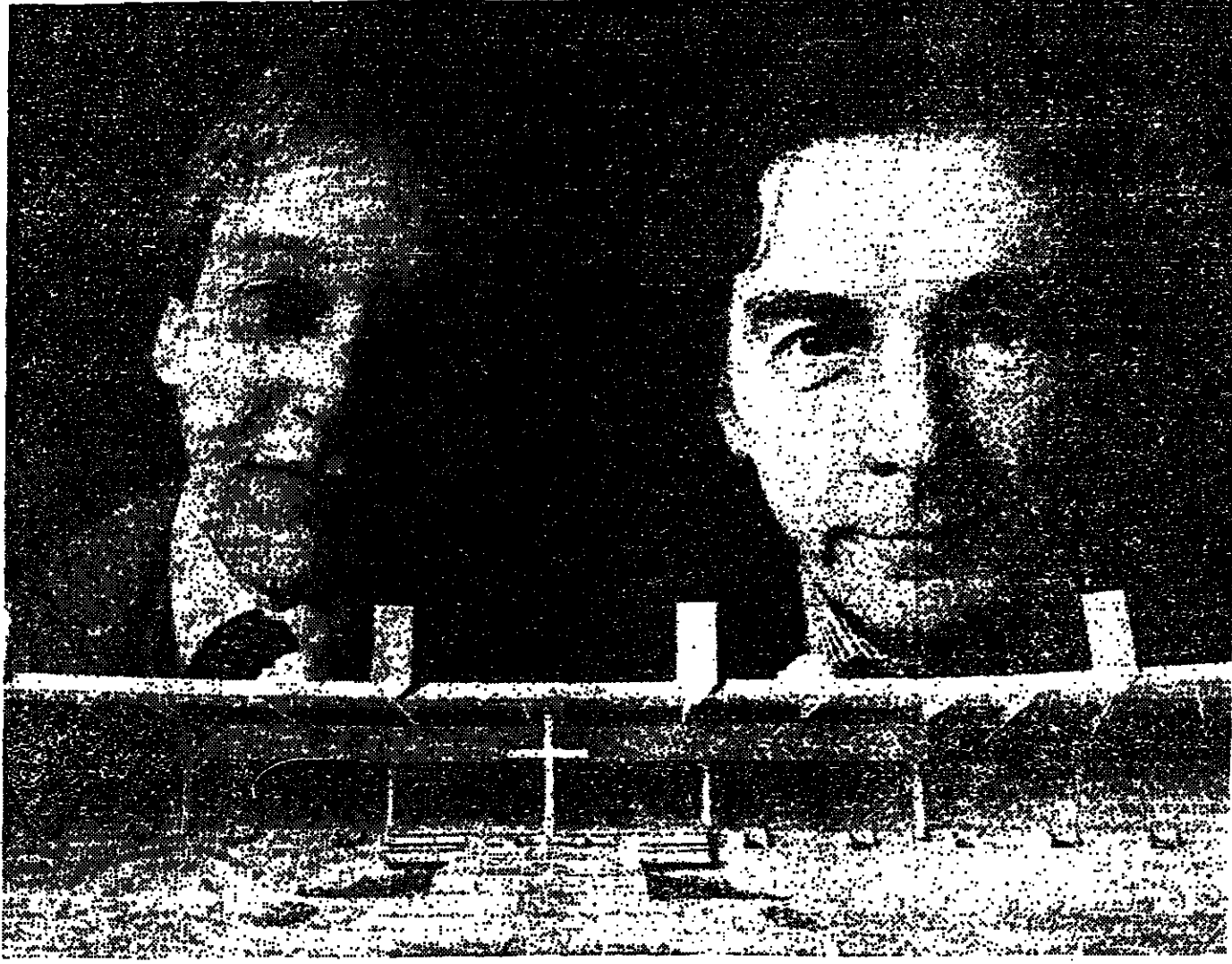
The Association of British Chambers of Commerce last night supported the Bill, saying the extra administrative costs would outweigh the savings for most firms, and the main benefit would go to big firms with high sickness rates.

The Bill proposes two main changes. First, it will transfer from the state to employers the responsibility for sick pay for the first eight weeks of illness. Second, it will integrate housing assistance, ending the present dual system under which all housing costs are paid to most supplementary benefit recipients, while others on low income receive rent and rate rebates.

The new sick pay scheme, due to start in April next year, will introduce three flat rates. The standard rate of £37 will be paid to people earning £60 a week and over. Those earning between £45 and £60 a week will be entitled to £31 a week, and those on less than £45 a week will get £25 a week.

The Opposition argues that the rates discriminate against the low paid, who are now entitled to the same rate of sickness benefit as other earners.

Labour MPs say they should be entitled either to the standard rate of sick pay or to their normal net earnings, if lower.



Mr Murphy (right) and Mr Peter Baker, assistant architect, showing the model of the rotating papal stage

## 36 hours to build Wembley papal podium

More than 40 tons of steel will be supported on piles over the turf of Wembley Stadium, the work will be completed in 36 hours, the architect responsible for arrangements for the papal Mass at Wembley, London, said yesterday (Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent, writes).

Mr Gerald Murphy, of Murphy Burles Newton and Partners, said that lorries bearing components for the podium (stage) would be standing by ready loaded, waiting for the midnight starting time for the unusual engineering operation.

The schedule was dictated by the need to allow for the possibility of a replay of the FA Cup. If the match was drawn on Saturday, May 22, Wembley Stadium would be in use again on Thursday, May 27. The transformation of the stadium into something resembling a cathedral to house more than 80,000 people would begin after that.

"We are asking firms to do things which normally they would say are just not on," Mr Murphy said.

The turf had to be covered with wooden boarding and with tarpaulins, public barriers had to be set up in the car parks; and the 44-ton podium structure had to be manoeuvred into place by midday on Saturday, May 23, he said.

Piles would be sunk beforehand into the gravel strip which separates the grass pitch from the greyhound track, and at least one of the 50ft sections of the podium was to be placed and dismantled beforehand, as an experiment.

Mr Murphy said the stadium authorities had been particularly cooperative in planning these arrangements.

The stadium is the main venue for the Pope's visit, and tickets are being allocated by ballot. It was announced yesterday that because of the rising costs it was intended to drop the plan to have banners flying from the stadium lighting masts, and it was no longer intended to decorate the arena.

The sex industry had led to traders moving out of Soho and new enterprises had failed to take their place. People paid high rent to use premises as sex shops, and other traders "could not compete."

He said some businesses employed touts to attract custom. Some customers "roamed the area afterwards 'looking for action'."

Mr Victor Sasse, proprietor of the Gaiety Restaurant at 2 Greek Street, Soho, said: "There is not one customer who comes into my restaurant at lunchtime or dinner who does not pass some comment about the pornographic shops down our area. We have reached saturation point."

He accused the council of taking an idealistic view of Soho. Sex establishments conformed with the character of the area and planning permission should be granted.

But Mr Leslie Hardcastle, chairman of the Soho Society, a local amenity group, said there were 164 such establishments in Soho and they were destroying the area. "We are not attacking the sex industry as such, but the proliferation of it."

The council is that, as stated by the council, it is a characteristic of the Soho area to be associated with the sex industry. The city council states it is part of the flavour and character of the area," he said.

There was a demand for the services provided by sex shops and cinemas.

"One does seriously raise the question whether the departure of sex shops would leave a vacuum to be filled by something which may be even more undesirable as far as local people are concerned," something darker and more sinister than the operation of these shops and cinemas."

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## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Littlejohn on robbery charge

Kenneth Littlejohn, who once claimed he was recruited by British intelligence to spy against the IRA, told a court in Chesterfield yesterday that he was innocent of involvement in an armed robbery in Derbyshire (our Chesterfield correspondent writes).

Mr Littlejohn, aged 40, a screenwriter from Birmingham, was identified in court only as Kenneth Austin, his changed surname. He was remanded in custody until tomorrow charged with stealing £15,000 from Mr Terence Hogarth at North Wingfield, near Chesterfield, on Monday, and before doing so putting Mr Hogarth in fear of being subjected to force. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

Mr Philip Blore, for the prosecution, said that at 1 am on Tuesday, West Midlands police stopped a car driven by Mr Littlejohn at Castle Bromwich and found inside a hand gun, 12 rounds of live ammunition, and almost £1,000.

### Petrol bomb maker jailed

Barry McGowan, aged 22, of Bancroft House, Battersea, south London, was jailed for three years by the Central Criminal Court yesterday for possessing petrol bombs intending that they should be used to destroy or damage property.

The prosecution said fingerprints of McGowan's manufacturer, were found on milk bottle bombs which police found in a shed during last summer's riot.

### Body of vicar's wife found

The naked body of Mrs Cariona Mortimer, a vicar's wife and a mother of three, was found in a field in Warwickshire. Her clothes were piled neatly near by and tablets were discovered inside her car found near the field.

The police were trying yesterday to trace her husband, the Rev Lawrence Mortimer, who is on holiday in Germany. Mrs Mortimer, aged 27, of Armorial Road, Coventry, was a student at Warwick University and had recently joined an all-women rock group.

### Pilots escape Hunter crash

A RAF officer and a civilian ejected from a Hawker Hunter jet just before it crashed on take-off at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, Hampshire, yesterday.

The two, both test pilots, who were taken to the Cambridge Military hospital at Aldershot, were comfortable last night.

### Arsonist hunt after death

A squad of 40 policemen are searching Grimsby for an arsonist after the fire, in one of which a man died.

On Tuesday a woman was rescued by passing dustmen from a fire in her home. Last weekend 14 people were saved from a block of flats when a blaze started on the landing.

### New Act worries rescue men

The Search and Rescue Dog Association (England) fears that the new Wildlife and Countryside Act which excludes most dogs from enclosures or fields with livestock, will impede their rescue work.

It is to seek legal advice on how to press for an amendment to the Act.

## 'Fake shaikh' council chief resigns

The council leader who resigned over a "fake shaikh" hoax said yesterday: "I'd do the same thing again." Mr Derek Dolding stood down as leader of Thanet Council in Kent on Tuesday night after admitting that he arranged the visit of a fake Arab shaikh to Ramsgate harbour.

He did it to put pressure on Sally, the Finnish shipping line, to help to finalize a deal for it to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to Dunkirk. An unrepentant Mr Dolding said: "Council negotiations had got bogged down. That very day our chief executive was meeting

Sally. He went with no cards at all. I dealt him a joker. There was no deception or malice involved. Sally roared their heads off when I owned up."

Mr Dolding said an American actor friend called Carl had driven an X-registration Chevrolet to the harbour. Inside was another friend, Dennis, dressed in hired Arab robes. "Dennis was brilliant, he should be on the stage like Carl," Mr Dolding said.

"The Sally people spotted us, contacted their head office and things started

moving. They later agreed to run a ferry service from Ramsgate to Dunkirk. Before the shaikh business they were seriously thinking of taking their business to Dover."

Mr Dolding's resignation, and that of Mr Leslie Corbett, his deputy leader, was accepted at a meeting of the council's Conservative group last night.

Sally Line said yesterday: "The fake shaikh influence on the council is a disgrace. You don't invest millions of pounds because some bloke in a tatty Arab costume parades up and down the waterfront."

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**She is just one in half a million**

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as my contribution to the Central America Emergency Appeal.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Two cleared of Burke's conspiracy

Two men accused of a conspiracy concerning Burke's Peerage were discharged by Knightsbridge Crown Court yesterday after defence counsel successfully submitted that there was no case to answer.

Mr David Haring, of Nottingham Place, Mayfair, London, and Mr Boyd Mayover, of The Guild House, Croxley Green, Hertfordshire, both aged 26, denied conspiring with others to obtain money by deception through various means concerning the publishing of Burke's Peerage.

Mr Julian Bevan, for the prosecution, said the pair had conspired to publish a heavily-publicized edition of the book, but all they were getting was a fourth reprint with supplement of the 1970 edition.

Burke's Peerage Genealogical Books was bought from Burke's Peerage Ltd in January, 1980, by Baron Frederick Van Pallandt, formerly of the singing duo Nina and Frederick. Mr Haring was given power of attorney and Mr Joe Goldberg provided £105,000 for publication of Burke's Peerage.

Mr Bevan said a team of salesmen was engaged to sell advertising space on the basis that the company was producing a new edition.

The matter came to light when Mr Barrie Penrose, of The Sunday Times, joined the sales staff for one morning and then compiled an article which appeared on July 6, 1980.

Directing the jury to return not guilty verdicts, Judge Paterson said there was insufficient evidence of the two men conspiring together.

## TV industry seeking video copyright law

By a Staff Reporter

An organization representing film distributors and television companies has criticized what it describes as the Government's delay in reforming the law of copyright to prevent the commercial piracy of video tapes.

In a submission to the Department of Trade in response to a Green Paper on the reform of copyright law published last July, Video Copyright Protection Society Ltd calls for a law which would give copyright holders the right to sue for the production of a film or tape for the purpose of making an unauthorized copy.

In a comment on remedies against piracy, the society supports government policy in wanting to strengthen court powers to award penal damages in civil proceedings, but wants damages to relate to the real market value of what is now pirated.

The society, which represents the BBC, the Independent Television Companies Association and the Society of Film Distributors, says the film and television industry is not interested in just debate; it needs government action soon.

Mr Peter Lord, the society's chief executive, said yesterday: "We're being ripped off by video pirates. We want something done by this Government, not the next one."

The society estimates that there will be up to seven million video cassette recordings on British homes by the end of 1985. With that growth will go rising demand for prerecorded cassettes.

The society "believes the public well understands it is a matter of fair play that those who entertain are paid for their entertainment. More than that, if they are not paid, there will in the long run be less entertainment."

## The lottery of buying house coal

By Baron Phillips

Coal, once the mainstay of the British heating system but now increasingly superseded by more modern methods, has been criticized by the Domestic Coal Consumers' Council for its varying quality.

According to a survey published yesterday, consumers are craving for a consistency in the fuel's quality. They say that it is impossible to buy the same quality of coal twice.

"It is a crazy system," Mr David Tench, chairman of the consumers' council, said. "With most things you buy, you describe what you want and that is what you get. But with coal it is a lottery."

At the heart of the argument is the grading system employed by the National Coal Board, which the consumer service regards as unsatisfactory. Under the system, coal is graded in three groups, with the first being the most expensive.

The survey showed that most coal users had never heard of the grading system, and often those who had, were muddled about the way it worked. People taking part in the survey showed a clear preference for the middle grades of coal.

As a result of the survey, the council is calling on the Board to introduce a more scientifically based grouping of the fuel, to give consumers a clearer idea of what they are buying.

**Chinese link**

Cardiff is planning to twin with Xiamen, a port and administrative centre on the Pacific coast of China. If the city council accepts the plan, the Chinese Ambassador will probably visit Cardiff later this year.

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**Spring Gardens Number**

Gardens of Garsington Manor  
Tony Venison in an article illustrated in colour describes an Oxfordshire garden that has links with Bloomsbury and with many literary and artistic figures.

Orchids: the Hybrid Takeover  
Prohibition of imported wild plants need not deter the orchid collector, as Wilma Ritterhausen explains.

Using Fruit Trees for Decoration  
Arthur Heller suggests decorative shapes for fruit trees that can be used as ornamental features.

Frostproof Early Spring Shrubs  
Despite the recent freezing temperatures, a wide range of shrubs will be flowering in mid-March, as Roy Lancaster describes.

Pleasure from Tulips  
The merits of different types, starting in March and continuing to the end of May, are assessed by Christopher Lloyd.

**COUNTRY LIFE**  
ON SALE NOW



# Littlejohn robbery charge

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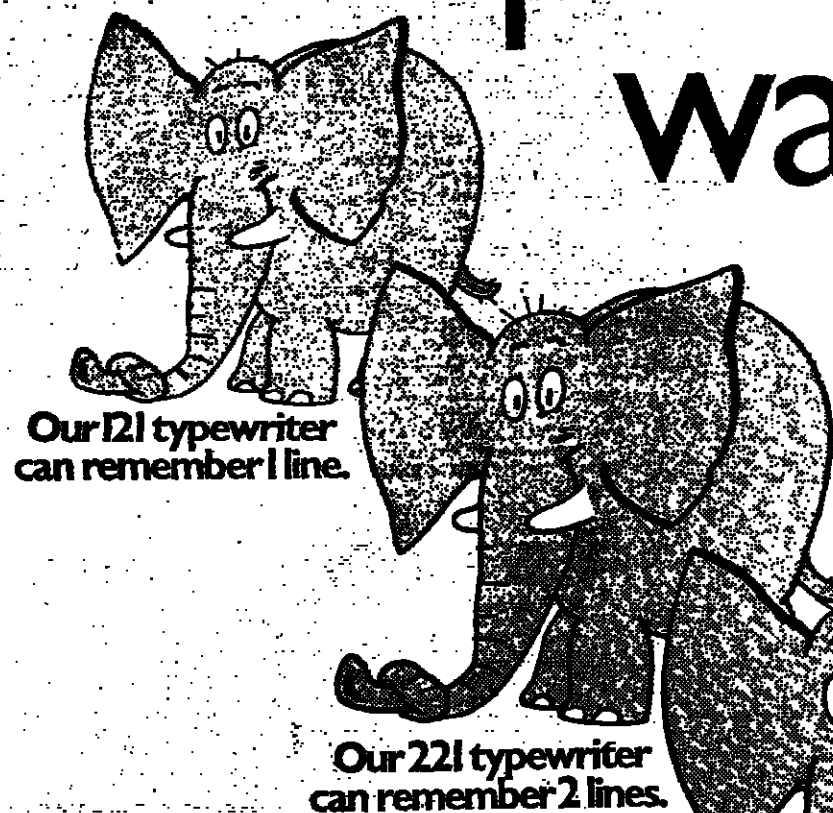
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The Search and Rescue Association (English) fears that the new Wildlife and Countryside Act includes most dogs and that it will impose the closure of the rescue work.

# Gardens

FRUIT TREES FOR DECORATION  
The new Act will impose the closure of the rescue work.  
It is to seek for an answer to the Act.

# Whether you need a typewriter or a word processor depends on how much you want to remember



print it perfectly, as many times as she wants.

## The start of something big.

These features alone are worth the extra money (and if it's any interest to you, the 221 is seen as the 'hot' machine inside Olivetti).

But if you want a typewriter that can store even more inside you have only to look at our 231. It can remember seven pages. And print half as fast again as its smaller brother.

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It might help you choose if you stop thinking of typewriters and word processors as different animals.

Instead, try seeing them as different sizes of the same animal. With different sizes of memories.

So that some, for example, can store a short phrase like 'yours sincerely'.

While others can memorise the complete works of Shakespeare.

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The first thing you'll notice is how quiet it is. Like someone typing in a cupboard.

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Instead of levers, swivel joints, and springs there are microchips and sensors.

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This new technology gives you features unknown to the old.

It can centre headings automatically, for instance.

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The 121 can store a line of type.

It can't print it back for you, but it can correct any or all of the characters you instruct it to.

It's bigger brother is called the 221.

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It can memorise two lines or 100 words. What's more, it'll show them to you on a visual display panel before it prints them.

So if they're not the pure gems you intended you can cut and polish them.

With equal precision it will justify a line to the right hand margin, to give a neat edge like a book's, not a ragged one like a letter's.

It will also recall standard phrases on demand: your title, for example.

Your secretary just presses a key and it'll

print it perfectly, as many times as she wants.

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But if you want a typewriter that can store even more inside you have only to look at our 231. It can remember seven pages. And print half as fast again as its smaller brother.

## Our 231 typewriter can remember 7 pages.

## Our new 351 word processor can remember 64 pages.

After this, you make the big step to our first machine with a memory store outside, our 351.

## The floppy disk that holds as much as a filing cabinet.

The 351 stores its information on floppy discs, or, as the computer generation insists, 'disks'.

However you spell it, it's a great concept. Each disk can store 64 pages of information, and you can use as many disks as you need.

Thus you can hold all your letters and documents in negligible space, and call them back at will.

The machine will type them for you at over 250 words a minute, with different names and addresses on standard letters, so that each seems individually written.

Even this Leslie Welch of a machine, however, is surpassed by something better, the ETS1010.

## Our Jumbo-sized memory.

We designed this, our most accomplished word processor, round our electronic typewriters (the 121 and 221, see above).

Machines your secretary will already know and feel at home with.

If you like, you can buy the typewriter part first and add the word processing part later.

This consists of a memory store with a screen called a VDU (visual display unit) which you can see in our photograph.

It will show you pages of type exactly as they'll appear.

You can add or take away single words or entire paragraphs and the machine will compensate, re-space and print the new version, holding the original until you wipe it.

Altogether it can store nearly 200 pages and form the cornerstone of an automated office.

## The cost of memories.

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The 221 for £7.50 a week.

The 231 for £10 a week.

Whereas the 351 with the outside memory store will set you back around £15 a week. And the ETS 1010 under £30 a week.

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# RFU gets a reminder from sports minister

## SOUTH AFRICA

Nobody should underestimate the implications of what was involved in British sportsmen playing in South Africa. The Indian and Pakistan cricket teams were welcome to play here this year and it was only to be hoped they would still come, Mr Neil Macfarlane, Minister of Sport, said during question time in the Commons.

He added that the issue was something the Rugby Union were going to have to consider now that 100 nations in the world were playing rugby. All governing bodies were aware of the Government's position on the Gleneagles agreement, and it was for them to advise their members, he told Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, C).

Mr Carlisle asked: will the Government intend to visit South Africa on the application of the provisions of the Gleneagles agreement to such visits.

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## Britain not dustbin for world

### ENVIRONMENT

Britain had a legitimate trade in the processing of waste and much imported waste became primary raw material for other industries, Mr Giles Shaw, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said, in response to Labour MP's contention that Britain was becoming the dustbin of the world.

Asked whether he had completed his consultations with industry and local authority associations about his proposals on the importation of hazardous waste, Mr Shaw recalled that following the department's review of controls over imported waste, he had announced proposals in December.

Consultation with industry, local authorities and other interests began on the same date. A few of the principal consultees

The cricketing authorities have done all they can be expected to do to uphold the Gleneagles agreement and they have only been stopped from doing more by the deception of the cricketers involved here, a deception which has put the livelihoods of their colleagues in jeopardy.

Will he say whether rugby authorities have taken a similarly strong line with the Gloucester and Cardiff clubs? In view of the importance to all this to world sport and the Commonwealth, Mr Macfarlane said he would be through the Sports Council call through all sports bodies and consider the question of the collective good of British sport.

Mr Macfarlane: I will gladly endorse his wish that Aston Villa and other clubs do well in European trophies and championships.

The International Cricket Conference and the Test and County Cricket Board have made clear over the years that they will not have matches against South African cricket teams. A number of other international governing bodies have supported the Gleneagles agreement.

So far, the Rugby Football Union have given such a decision and this something they are going to have to consider as over 100 nations of the world play rugby.

Individuals are free to leave this country to participate in sport, but if they do so they have to acknowledge what the problem is and the long-run administration also took a similar view.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexley Heath, C): As the Government has agreed to the Gleneagles Agreement, is it not likely that the people of this country in the long-term interests of the British Commonwealth? (Conservative shout of "Rubbish" and Labour cheers.)

Mr Macfarlane: I do not think anybody should underestimate the implications of what is involved. We are going to welcome the Indian and Pakistan cricket teams here. I hope that they will still come here and play in this country. They are welcome, as are other multi-racial sporting teams.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): Will the minister confirm that

Mr David Clark, an Opposition spokesman on the environment, (South Shields, Lab): Britain is becoming widely regarded as the dustbin of the world, not only for Dutch waste but waste from the United States, Japan, Eire,

South African agents are at present in this country trying to recruit teams for boxing, rowing, tennis and so on. The Government should take steps to make those people persona non grata.

Bearing in mind that he signed the Gleneagles agreement, he should be forthright in condemnation of Mr John Carlisle (Luton, West, C), an associate of South African sporting links, particularly bearing in mind that he is chairman of the Conservative backbench committee on sport.

Mr Macfarlane: MPs are entitled to their own views and I would not undertake that observation. Whether or not agents are trying to recruit sportsmen to South Africa, I would not know.

Labour MPs: You should know.

Mr Macfarlane: Labour MPs may suggest that I should know, but this is a democratic state and people are free to come and go if their passports and visas are in order.

I see it as no part of my job to monitor the comings and goings of visitors to the United Kingdom.

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Townsend: So-called sportsmen



Hughes: Agents in Britain

concentrating resources in the inner city areas.

My officials have also discussed with the council's officials their long-term strategy and five-year rolling programme which I expect to be submitted to me shortly.

Mr Debon: When continuing his discussions with the Sports Council he should draw to the attention of the chairman the

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and there are a number of issues which have emerged over recent months. A survey was conducted and completed two months ago which indicated, as a sample survey of 10 per cent of local authorities, that generally speaking dual use sports facilities in our schools is extremely encouraging, but there is much work to be done.

I have recently had a survey conducted by the chairman and managers of the regional councils for sport and recreation which shows good evidence of the use of dual use sports facilities in our schools is extremely encouraging, but there is much work to be done.

Mr Howell: In view of the unprecedented financial offers made by the British sportsmen to forego the interests of sport, what action is the Sports Council taking through governing bodies and by talks to individual sportsmen to protect the livelihoods of their colleagues still playing in this country, and also to protect great international

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## Vocation bias in education

### SCOTLAND

There was no educational justification for the university cuts in Scotland, Mr Bruce Millan, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said in launching an Opposition protest against cuts in higher education in Scotland.

He moved that the House condemn the cuts made by the Government, which were denying educational opportunity to qualified young people, causing disruption to university finances and staffing, leading to loss of morale and a decline in standards of education, and imposing hardship on students.

His motion called for access to higher education to be made available at an adequate level of students' grants to those qualified and able to benefit from it.

He said that the Government had simply been saving public expenditure. It had not been concerned with the educational consequences.

Britain did not overspend on higher education. The United Kingdom as a country was not particularly generous or extravagant in its provision of higher education. In comparison with most of its industrial competitors, it spent relatively poorly on higher education.

He said that the Government had been saving public expenditure. It had not been concerned with the educational consequences.

What was happening was part of a pattern affecting all young people leaving school. It amounted to a generalised and widespread unemployment opportunity. There was an appalling problem of unemployment among school leavers, especially those with no qualifications.

The Government had gone beyond closing two colleges of education in 1981-82 and was now talking about rationalising particular courses at secondary level and reducing the secondary intake into the colleges of education from 1,400 last year to 1,000 this year and to 500 in 1985-86.

If these reductions were made, the present system of colleges of education in Scotland could not be maintained.

Large numbers of students would not get even the 4 per cent increase in grant in 1982-83 in spite of the fact that the cost of living was going up substantially. The repeat year provision was being used to enable students to have a repeat year he would have to finance himself for that year.

This was an attack on working class students, many of whom were struggling through university who had to have a repeat year would have to abandon his studies. The same was being considered for those who transferred from one course to another.

What the Government would do was to cut student grants, student loans, a move which Labour would oppose.

The reduction of university places in Scotland had been particularly savagely attacked by the University Grants Committee. The crunch was coming, the largest number of students would be a number of extremely disagreeable and nasty situations arising in Scottish universities.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, moved the

Government amendment which stated:

"That this House recognises the need for higher education in Scotland to bear a proportion of reductions in public expenditure and commends the steps taken by the Government and the University Grants Committee to reorient priorities to ensure a high standard of provision consistent with national needs."

He said that in the session 1981-82, 45,000 students were taking full-time courses at the eight Scottish universities; 17,000 taking part-time courses in colleges of education and 11,000 taking full-time or sandwich courses in further education colleges, a total of 73,000 compared with 68,000 in 1978-79 and a projected total of 69,000 in 1984-85.

Government spending plans allowed for a contraction in teacher training to match the declining secondary school population, but no grants to colleges of education to about the current level.

Students from vocationally oriented courses had little difficulty in obtaining employment. The Government was giving priority to areas which were of key importance to economic recovery — electronics, electrical engineering, computer science and industrial design. It was encouraging that enrolment in BSc and NED courses were steadily rising.

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develop its work in engineering and would consider support funding if adequate external funds were obtained for an additional Chair.

The UGC had also continued funding Edinburgh's work as one of the two centres on application of microprocessors in science and engineering. Heriot-Watt had been chosen as a centre for work on the microprocessor applications project.

The UGC was also planning special support for biotechnology in its grant allocations for 1982-83 at a limited number of universities.

He was convinced that the broad strategy was right and that in years to come it would prove to have been extraordinarily farsighted.

Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock and Port Glasgow, SNP) said that the Government had reordered its priorities but there had been no explanation how they had been arrived at.

The Government was flirting with the idea of student loans and a means test of quite a hard sort. If these structures were placed on parents, there would be many working class students who would find themselves a burden on their family.

Mr Dennis Cassman (West Strathclyde, Lab) said many of the cuts were false economies. Many of the redundancies would throw out of work the people who would be recruited at colleges and universities when the economic recovery came.

Lord James Douglas-Hamilton (Edinburgh, West, C) said the Government's policy meant that there would be a diminishing need for university places.

It would have been preferable if savings in higher education could have waited until the size of the relevant age-group had begun to fall, but this ignored the fact that the constraints on public expenditure in the interests of the recovery of the training and manufacturing base, were needed immediately.

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, East, Scot Nat) said the government's policy meant that 3,800 youngsters would be deprived of the opportunity to attend universities and to gain the skills which should be theirs of right. He was outraged at the barbarism behind the proposal. At the root of it was a class of people who did not believe in extending education to the lower orders of society.

Mr Barry Henderson (East Fife, C) said the cut which was being discussed amounted to less than 3 per cent a year over each of three years. Since the Government had announced over £150m extra aid to help with restructuring.

To ask for that kind of restraint in the total expenditure of the £1,000m budget of the universities did not seem to him wholly unreasonable.

Mr Russell Johnston (Inverness, L) said the Government's case that the cuts would mean a financial saving was wrong. It was the light of the high cost of redundancies. The argument that it would pay eventually was very much contested.

Mr Martin Russell, an Opposition spokesman on Scotland (East Strathclyde and Clackmannan, Lab) said the Government had failed to sustain its case. He reported that it was providing adequate levels of student support.

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## Myth-makers of the thirties

Auden, Isherwood, Spender — they all created powerful myths about the thirties which have distorted our historical memory of this fateful decade. In this week's Times Higher Education Supplement Bernard Bergonzi asks if they have the power to persist.

- \* This week:
- \* The crisis of university research.
- \* Richard Bessel on the Holocaust.
- \* Kenneth Minogue on Anthony Giddens.

The Times Higher Education Supplement

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## Output expected to rise

### HOUSE OF LORDS

The medium term financial strategy of the Government abandoned and replaced by an alternative economic strategy which made the reduction of unemployment its number one priority, Lord Cockfield (Luton, West, C) said during question time in the Commons.

In putting Britain back to work the first essential was to increase the demand for the products of British industry was loss of competitive power.

Another was the decline in domestic demand because of cuts in public expenditure and three million unemployed. A third reason was the greatly increased burden of taxation.

Labour's package would provide a massive infusion of money for public and private sectors. It would result in an increase in output in the first year of 5 per cent, reduction in unemployment in the first year of 500,000 and a 2,500 reduction in five years.

Lord Banks (L) said the Liberal Party was as anxious as anyone to see inflation reduced but believed that too high a price could be paid. After the Budget it had been suggested that monetarism was dead. It was true that monetarism had not been achieved and that the connection between money supply and inflation had not been glaringly obvious.

There was to be a more pragmatic approach, but Government strategy was to reduce the rate of inflation in the inflation rate at almost any cost. The Government said there was no alternative but was it the policy of the damage to Britain's manufacturing industry which its policy had so far caused and the danger that the cure might kill the patient?

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, said Britain was gradually moving out of the

recession. Manufacturing output in the second half of 1981 showed an increase of 2 per cent over the first half of the year. Total output was also up.

The fall in January was disappointing but was the result of atrocious weather and strike action, particularly by Aslef. But this was only a temporary setback. For 1982 as a whole the Government expected a rise of 1½ per cent in total output and a 1 per cent rise in manufacturing output. In 1983 the improvement would be extended further.

He expected that the continued recession in America would slow down Britain's recovery but not stop it, and when the United States began to emerge from its recession this would add impetus to Britain's recovery.

Lord Eton, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, said foreign examples showed the effect did not seem to be great. But advertising did have a particular brand people smoked, he added.

Lord Airendale (L) had asked if the Government subscribed to the view that a society which allowed cigarettes to be advertised was one plainly not on which was strenuously trying to discourage people from smoking them.

Lord Eton: No. We are committed to doing all we can to reduce the amount of cigarette smoking and the death and disease associated with it.

He said later that the main advance in discussions between the Government and the industry on advertising was that all media advertising for sponsored sporting activities and most professional sports was being taken over by the Government health warning in the same way as cigarette advertisements did.

The result of this was that the advertisers were paying for the Government's advertising.

Lord Brightman, formerly Sir John Brightman, was introduced as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

Parliament today Commons (2.30): Questions: Home Office; Prime Minister; Social Security and Housing; Lord Brightman; remaining stages: Lords (3): Canada Bill, second reading.

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## Spanish colonel says he fired to obey orders

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 17

Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero claimed at the coup trial in Madrid today that he fired his gun to obey orders from General Alfonso Armada, then deputy Army chief, that the assault must be bloodless.

"I was surprised to see when I got to the speakers' tribune that I was alone. Firing a disarming shot at the foot, and telling the MPs to get down on the floor, was the only way," the colonel added. He said that in the lengthy preparation to seize the building he had "learned a lot about Parliament," including that some MPs were armed. He admitted firing his gun twice.

Colonel Tejero, who faces a 30-year prison sentence for military rebellion if convicted, was tackled by the chief prosecutor in his cross-examination about the events during the 15 hours he held Parliament captive. Among those he detained were Señor Adolfo, then Prime Minister, and General José Aramburu, his chief of staff of the paramilitary Civil Guard.

"I saw the Civil Guard with me beginning to salute their chief, and I realised I had to resolve the situation otherwise the whole operation would collapse," Colonel Tejero said by way of explaining why he had taken out his pistol and told the general to leave Parliament immediately.

Colonel Tejero said he ordered the protesting Prime Minister out of the chamber, together with the other party leaders, because he feared they would become "obstacles." He calculated, he said, that if he separated the parliamentary leaders then the rest of the MPs would stay quiet.

Often displaying more intelligence than he had been credited with in the coup, Colonel Tejero emphasized

his eagerness for a complete military takeover. He said he had his scheme for seizing Parliament ready beforehand but that his solution was, as he put it, "frozen" for a period of one month. From January to mid-February 1981, in order to permit the "Armada solution," named after the deputy Army chief.

By contrast the assault on Parliament on February 23 was to have formed part of a national operation based on simultaneous Army movements ordered by Lieutenant-General Jaime Milans del Valencia, chief of the Brunete armoured division in Madrid, he said. Colonel Tejero said that his basic preoccupation throughout the attempted coup was to observe the lesson learnt from the Civil War that "we should have the power of the executive of the nation under our control".

Colonel Tejero admitted that the six second-hand buses he bought in order to transport the Civil Guards in Parliament had been purchased from the savings of his schoolteacher wife. But he had told her the money was going to purchase a plot of land outside the capital for a house.

He claimed that it was Major José Cortina, then chief of the Special Operations section of the Defence Ministry's Intelligence Service, who had set the February 23 date for the seizure of Parliament. "It was a stupendous opportunity," he said, for on that day the 350 MPs would be voting Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo in as the new Prime Minister.

Colonel Tejero refused to say any names when pressed if civilians were also involved in the plotting. "I do not know about that, that did not interest me," he said, explaining that he did not want any civilians to be involved, for it was within the army alone which could solve Spain's problems.

## Stormy end to Bilbao abortion trial

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, March 17

The Bilbao abortion trial ended close to midnight yesterday after many courtroom incidents and clashes between women protesters and police in several Spanish cities. The verdict and sentences are expected within a few days.

The prosecution reduced the sentence sought for Señora Julia García Navarro, the alleged abortifacient, from 60 years to 12 years and six months after hearing allegations of police brutality and in view of the scant evidence.

The requested sentences for the other accused were reduced to six months and a day from five to 55 years. He recommended acquittal of the woman who admitted visiting Señora Navarro but did not have an abortion.

Disturbances in the courtroom included insults shouted at the prosecution by spectators, a fainting spell by the accused abortionist and the arrest and expulsion of her angry husband.

Abortion is illegal in Spain and controversy has been raging. In Malaga today the Women's Assembly Organisation claimed that youths wielding clubs attacked a dozen women as they were putting up pro-abortion posters.

In Barcelona, guards outside the Generalitat, the headquarters of the Catalan home-rule government, yesterday fought feminists who tried to enter the building.

## Obscenities shouted at Red Brigades trial

Verona, March 17. — An alleged Red Brigades member standing trial for connection with the kidnapping of Brigadier-General James Dozier was expelled from the courtroom today for using vulgar language after a judge refused to let him talk about his claims of torture.

Cesare di Leonardo, aged 23, began his testimony by reading a prepared statement saying that the Red Brigades treated their prisoners well compared with how he had been treated after his arrest. Judge Francesco Pulcini interrupted him and said he could talk only about matters directly concerning the kidnapping, and not his claims of torture.

Signor Eduardo di Giovanni, Signor Leonardo's lawyer, objected saying that other defendants had been allowed to speak about their personal views and their allegations of mistreatment by the police.

When the judge overruled the objection, di Leonardo shouted: "Just as you used electric shocks in our balls you can also cut off our tongues and keep us from talking".

He and another defendant, Armando Lanza, have filed complaints of torture with the court. The judge has forwarded the letters to investigating magistrates in Venice.

Yesterday, magistrates questioned police Captain Riccardo Ambrosini of the Venice police, about the allegations.

Captain Ambrosini last week admitted that he was one of the sources for an article on alleged police torture of Red Brigades prisoners in the left-wing weekly magazine L'Espresso.

Four Red Brigades suspects testified today on their



Behind bars: Emilia Libera and Giovanni Ciucci inside a steel cage protected by bullet-proof glass during the Red Brigades trial in Verona.

role in the kidnapping of General Dozier and said they had abandoned their armed struggle against the state.

Giovanni Ciucci, aged 23, who is alleged to have had a pistol pointed at General Dozier's head when the police rescued him said in court: "I had all the time I needed to shoot the General. I could not succeed in seeing him as an enemy but only as

a man who was sleeping." He added that the General's death "would not have been a success for the Red Brigades".

He was in the tent with General on the morning of January 28 when his comrade, Antonio Savasta, came and told him the police were coming.

"Savasta gave me a pistol. The General was still sleep-

ing. The General woke up when the police broke the door down. I tried to tell him with gestures to stay calm, that nothing would happen."

Also testifying today were Ruggero Volinia, aged 25, who said he drove the getaway car the night General Dozier was kidnapped on December 17, Armando Lanza, aged 32, and Roberto Zanca, 27. — AP, Reuter.

## Ministers sue over Mafia deal allegation

From John Earle, Rome, March 17

Two Christian Democratic members of the Government today denied having acted as intermediaries with the Camorra, the Neapolitan Mafia, last year to arrange a ransom for the release by the Red Brigades of a prominent local politician from their party, Signor Ciriolo.

Signor Ciriolo, who was kidnapped in April and released in July, has admitted payment of a 1,450 lire (£630,000) ransom, but says it came from his family and friends.

Yesterday and today, the Communist Party organ L'Unita in front-page reports alleged that Signor Vincenzo Scotti, the minister of the Merchant Marine, who are both Neapolitans, visited a noted leader of the Camorra in jail last spring and asked for his intervention to negotiate with the Red Brigades for Signor Ciriolo's release.

The ransom, according to L'Unita, was provided in banknotes and gold ingots by a bank in Puglia against a guarantee from a public sector insurance company, and was paid in three instalments.

Senator Giovanni Spadolini, the Prime Minister and Republican, today called in Signor Scotti, who afterwards in a statement denied having had any contact with the Camorra or Red Brigades.

# This microcomputer comes with something no other can offer. The Xerox name.

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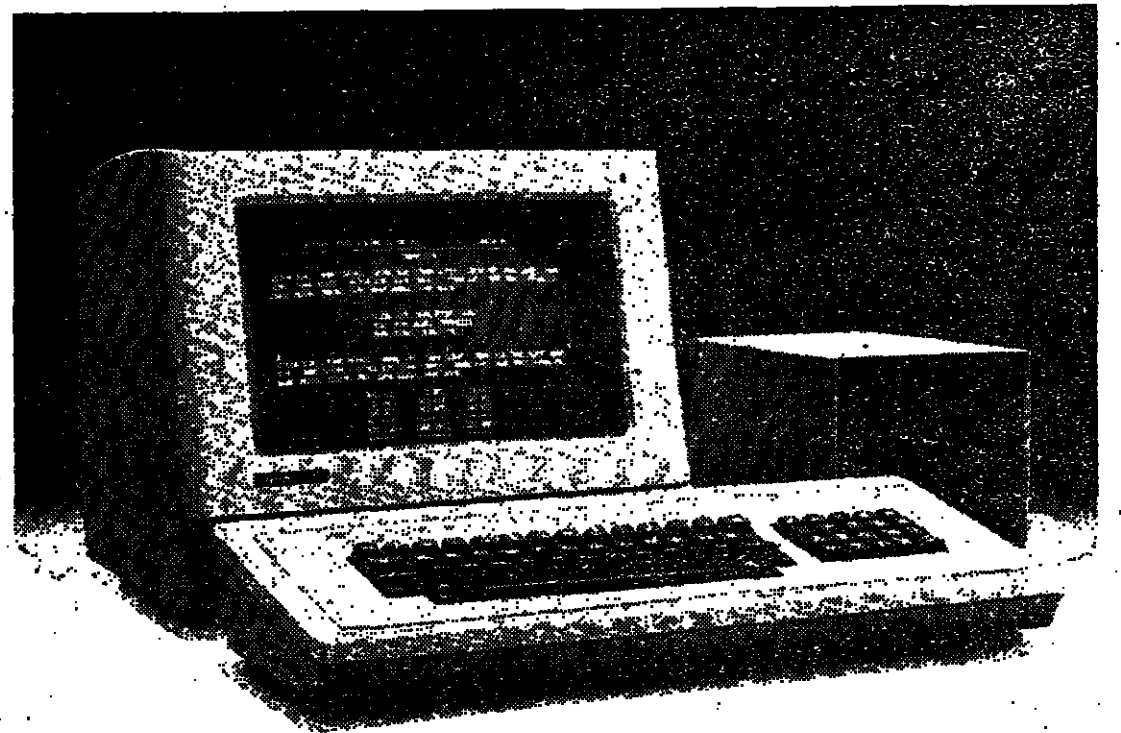
Display Screen: 23 lines, 80 characters per line. White on black background. Brightness control. Processor: 64K RAM, 4K ROM. Z80\* processor using the universal CP/M\* operating system.

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### 4. Printers.

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## FOOD AID POLICY CRITICIZED

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, March 17

The increasing shortage of food in Africa, where per capita production has fallen by 15 per cent in the past decade, is partly a result of the inability of international organizations and donor countries to stimulate food production in African countries.

African ministers of the World Food Council (WFC), a United Nations-backed watchdog body based in Rome, ended a two-day meeting here today by endorsing a report calling for urgent action to stimulate food production in Africa. Governments and international agencies should give priority to food for local use, rather than to export crops, the report suggests.

The focus of food policy planning in Africa must be the African farmer, who will respond positively to improved services and incentives, such as higher prices for his products.

## Turk faces 21,572 years' jail

From Our Correspondent, Ankara, March 17

At the end of a 10-month trial, a former Turkish Government minister was sentenced last night to 36 years' imprisonment for corruption and influence peddling.

Mr Tuncay Mataryay, an Independent, who served as Minister of Customs and State Monopolies in the Social Democrat Government of Mr Bülent Ecevit, was given the maximum sentence for the crimes under Turkish law as an "exemplary punishment".

Mr Mataryay will have to pay a fine of 787,396,166 Turkish Lira (£3m) to deter future attempts at self-enrichment.

As all the assets of Mr Mataryay will not suffice to pay the fine, he has to serve an extra day in jail for every 100 lira he cannot pay. His jail term thus could theoretically extend to 21,572 years.

## cation

its work in engineering could consist of supporting the work of the UGC had also continued work as one of the main support processors in applications engineering. Heriot-Watt has been given the Department of Science and Technology a limited number of places.

was convinced that the strategy was right and that it was to come to a head in the next few days.

James Douglas-Hamilton, West, said he had been through as there were diminishing need for the work in higher education.

could have been preferable to have waited until the relevant department had the relevant people who would be required at colleges and universities.

Gordon Wilson (Dundee, Scot) said that the Government's policy was to cut the number of places in higher education to 10,000 by 1990.

Rank Xerox, however, have been around for some 25 years, supplying and servicing sophisticated office equipment for many of the businesses in this country.

## te

John Moore, who served as Minister of Customs and State Monopolies in the Social Democrat Government of Mr Bülent Ecevit, was given the maximum sentence for the crimes under Turkish law as an "exemplary punishment".

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## umburgh airport

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NEWS IN SUMMARY

Change of milk code by Nestlé

Washington. — Nestlé of Switzerland has agreed to respect World Health Organization restrictions on advertising powdered milk, the company announced here today.

Religious, union and consumer organizations have boycotted Nestlé's powdered milk since July 1977 because of the company's promotion campaign in the Third World, accusing it of encouraging mothers not to nurse their babies.

On May 21 last year, the United States drew protest by voting against adoption of the WHO code, which prohibits mass media advertising of powdered milk for infant feeding and also distributing of free samples.

OECD chief to stay in office

Paris. — Mr Emile van Lennep, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), has agreed to serve out the rest of his term until the end of 1984, the organization announced.

The decision to keep the former Dutch civil servant in office ends a stalemate among the organization's 24 member countries, who were said to be unable to agree on a possible successor. Mr van Lennep, aged 67, has been head of the OECD secretariat for 12 and a half years and had planned to leave the post at the beginning of next month.

Airline seeks wage cuts

Brussels. — Sabena airlines has asked its staff to accept wage cuts of up to 17 per cent to help the company, in severe financial difficulties, save a billion francs (about £11m) this year.

The proposed cuts for the 10,000 Sabena workers were part of a series of austerity measures announced by Mr Carlos van Rafeleghen, the airline's president, including compulsory retirement at the age of 55 for aircrews.

Poet stifled by acclaim

Athens. — The public demands that go with the Nobel Prize are so great that Mr Odysseus Elytis says he has not written a line of poetry since he won the prize in 1979.

US presses on with navy war games off Libya

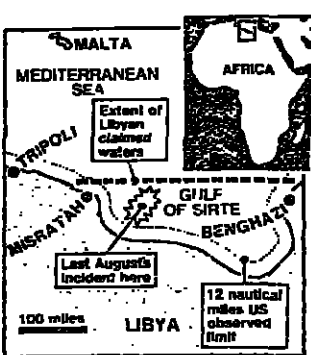
From Mohsin Ali, Washington, March 17

The United States is expected to hold fresh naval manoeuvres off the coast of Libya in the Gulf of Sirte, where United States aircraft shot down two Soviet-built Libyan aircraft during manoeuvres last August.

Mr John Lehman, the Navy Secretary, who yesterday forecast the possibility of new naval exercises, said that he did not know when they would take place. But, he said, it was a safe assumption that it could be within six months.

A United States Navy spokesman said today that the Gulf of Sirte, which Libya claims as coastal waters, was an ideal place for naval exercises and missile practice because it would not interrupt ordinary Mediterranean commercial traffic.

Mr Lehman said: "We will not be intimidated from our international rights" by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, any more than "we were before".



[His statement brought a swift response from Libya, which accused the United States of planning an invasion (Reuters reports).

The official Libyan news agency Jana said in a commentary: "In this case Libya must get ready to confront a big state and this means a third world war is imminent, for which the American Administration is held responsible."

The United States Navy spokesman pointed out that nearly all countries, including the Soviet Union which supports Libya, recognized only a three-mile territorial limit. He said that the exercises last August were held more than 60 nautical miles from Libyan territorial waters.

Forecast of the new exercises came after continued strong United States disapproval of the Libyan Government, which the Reagan Administration accuses of supporting international terrorism and subversion.

President Reagan last week



Haughey finds harmony

Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, attending a St Patrick's Day Mass in Washington with his wife before having talks and lunch with President Reagan yesterday (Nicholas Ashford writes).

President Reagan is proud of his and his wife's Irish ancestry and has paid considerable personal attention to the Northern Ireland problem since his inauguration. He has offered American assistance to help to achieve a lasting solution if this is sought by both Dublin and London.

Since then Mr William Clark, the

National Security Adviser, has visited Ireland and Britain, and the Administration has expressed its satisfaction at the outcome of last November's meeting between the British and Irish Prime Ministers.

American policy towards Northern Ireland has the broad support of both the Irish and British Governments, and yesterday's talks were not expected to encounter any new obstacles. However, President Reagan is keenly aware there is a vocal section of the American-Irish population which would like the Administration to take a stronger line on Irish unity.

Shortly before the two leaders met, a group of 52 senators and congressmen said they were committed to the goal of Irish unity based on reconciliation between Protestants and Catholics. The group, known as The Friends of Ireland, said "unity they had in mind could not be achieved by the bomb or the bullet, nor the official coercion of any section of the community, but by the consent, freely given, of a majority of all people of Northern Ireland."

The group includes prominent American-Irish congressmen such as Mr Edward Kennedy and Mr Thomas O'Neill.

British setback for Buckley mission

By Our Foreign Staff

A United States delegation led by Mr James Buckley, a senior State Department official, yesterday received a further setback to its hopes of rallying European support against the Soviet Union at this stage because the West had to keep some cards up its sleeve in case the situation in Poland worsened.

The Foreign Secretary and his officials were understood to have also pointed out that British industrial trade with the Soviet Union was much more important to the British economy than American industrial trade with Moscow was to the United States.

Mr Buckley and his colleagues, who visited Paris and Bonn earlier this week, had heard similar arguments from the French and West German Governments. After his talks in London he was travelling on to Rome and Brussels for discussions with Italian, Nato and EEC officials.

Britain sinks wine plan

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 7

Britain today blocked proposals by the European Commission to cut the wine surplus and ease the wine war between France and Italy. The proposals before the Agricultural Council were to buy in 7,000,000 hectolitres of wine for conversion into alcohol.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith,

Cartoonist tells of scoop offer

From Moshe Brilliant, Jerusalem, March 17

Mr Ranan Lurie, the political cartoonist of *The Times*, testified today that details of Mr Menachem Begin's mental state volunteered by Mr Arye Naor, the Cabinet secretary, had partly influenced his cartoon showing a berserk Prime Minister kicking the globe apart.

Mr Lurie was cross-examined for the second day today before a civil service disciplinary court as the chief witness against Mr Naor, who is charged with conduct unbecoming a civil servant liable to damage the state.

Mr Naor, he stated, had volunteered scoops, including information about Mr Begin, in 1980 because he wanted a job with *Die Welt*, the West German newspaper, which Mr Lurie then represented. Mr Naor had expected the Likud Government to fall.

Among the items allegedly offered by the Cabinet secretary was a purported dialogue between President Carter and Herr Schmidt in the course of which Mr Carter allegedly told the Federal Chancellor that he was better placed to exert political pressure on Israel because there were no Jews in West Germany.

Mr Naor leaked the story five days before the American presidential elections remarking that it would knock Mr Carter out of office. The trial continues.

Americans land troops in Sinai

From Christopher Walker, Tel Aviv, March 17

More than 600 combat troops from the elite 82nd Airborne Division, the main unit in the United States rapid deployment force, landed in southern Sinai today to join the multi-national peace-keeping force.

They arrived direct from their base in North Carolina. A proposal that they should parachute had been overruled.

They will be joined by other Americans and forces from nine other countries, including Britain, to make up the 2,500-strong force that will patrol Sinai.

The American decision to base members of the rapid deployment force in Sinai has caused consternation in the Arab world and today their commander, Lieutenant Colonel William Garrison, attempted to dispel fears that the force might be available for other duties in the event of a Middle East flare-up.

"We do not anticipate any change in our mission. We are assigned to the multi-national force and we will follow the orders of the multi-national force," he said.

Under terms agreed between Israel, Egypt and the United States, the force will begin operating in April 25. It will be charged with reporting any breaches of the 1979 peace treaty and maintaining freedom of navigation through the strategic Strait of Tiran.

Other troops will be supplied by Fiji, Colombia, Uruguay and the Netherlands. Britain will contribute 35 members to the headquarters; Italy a naval unit; Australia and New Zealand the joint unit of 10 helicopters and France a field hospital and fixed-wing aircraft.

The arrival of the American troops was warmly welcomed during a joint press conference in Tel Aviv by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, Egypt's Foreign Minister and Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister.

Out of the shadows of exile

By Hazhir Teimouria

Admiral Ahmad Madani, the former Iranian Defence Minister, alleged last week to have received millions of dollars in secret from the United States to set up a military force to combat any Communist takeover of Iran after Ayatollah Khomeini's death, has come out of the shadowy world of political exiles he has inhabited since leaving Iran in September, 1980.

In an exclusive, three-hour interview with *The Times*, he said the reports, first published in the *New York Times* and attributed to sources within the United States intelligence organizations, were in the main untrue, though he would welcome aid requiring no commitments in return.

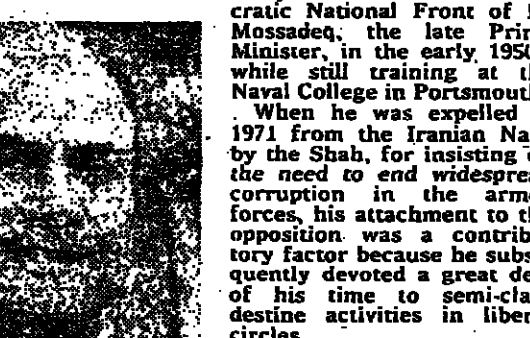
"The only commitment that is acceptable to me", he said, "is to the freedom of the Iranian people from the yoke of the evil men who have usurped our revolution."

The articles in *The New York Times* had alleged that Mr Madani and General Baha' Aryana, a former Chief of Staff under the Shah, were training 6,000 Iranian officers and men in south-east Turkey, with the admiral's being the larger body.

Asked to confirm or deny that he commanded such troops, he burst into an old Persian poem to the effect that no gentleman would reveal the secrets of the love

bed in the market-place. "Not until the time was right, anyway!", he added, joining in the laughter of adoring supporters from among Iranian exiles.

Mr Madani, aged 52, is soft-spoken and surprisingly mild-mannered for someone with a reputation as a harsh suppressor of Iranian Arab nationalists in the southern province of Khuzestan soon after the revolution three years ago.



Admiral Madani: Hiding behind an old Persian poem.

He described the nationalists as separatists in league with Iraq and right-wing governments in the West who feared the Iranian revolution, though they also received aid from extreme left-wing groups. "I want to preserve the full cultural diversity of all the various peoples of Iran," he said. "I want as much devolution of power away from the central Government as is possible."

He then, however, burst into another poem to the effect that: love among the people mattered most. "Then, even Hindus and Turks could become the truest of compatriots," Mr Madani says he has followed the course of Iranian politics all his life, since he joined the social-democratic National Front of Dr Mossadeq, the late Prime Minister, in the early 1950s, while still training at the Naval College in Portsmouth.

When he was expelled in 1971 from the Iranian Navy by the Shah, for insisting on the need to end widespread corruption in the armed forces, his attachment to the opposition was a contributing factor because he subsequently devoted a great deal of his time to semi-clandestine activities in liberal circles.

After the revolution in February, 1979, he became governor of Khuzestan Province and Minister of Defence in the government of Mr Mehdi Bazargan. In the presidential elections of 1980 he was runner-up to Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who is also in exile.

Asked about Mr Bani-Sadr and other contenders for power, he said that cooperation among all such patriots is essential if Iran is to be saved from further suffering.

The coded words of UN fear in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Tibnin, southern Lebanon, March 17

Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, the commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unfil), forced himself as a discreet man. So his public appeal this morning for a continuation of the ceasefire between Israelis and Palestinians in the south of the country was couched in the veiled, optimistic terms which he probably felt befitted St Patrick's day. Before his reviewing stand stood his own Irish United Nations Soldiers, sprigs of shamrock wilting on their blue berets in the midday heat.

But even the ebullient general could not hide his concern at the prospects for a continued peace in his corner of the Middle East's most tormented country. The troops were holding, he said, and there was no reason why it should not continue to do so. Yet his little speech was laced with those code words that always indicate the United Nations' disquiet.

"Inflammatory, provocative statements" had been made. Statements based on "short-sighted self-interests" did not serve the cause of peace. There were, the general said, "parties who often demand performance from the United Nations in line with their own interests and then do not hesitate in obstructing our work."

The general did not identify these parties, but he stared out across the heads of Syrian troops had crossed the notional "red line" set by the Israelis in southern Lebanon and occupied an observation post in Beaufort Castle high above the Litani river. If this were indeed the case, it would have been a serious — perhaps even fatal — breach of the ceasefire, as Beaufort commands a prospect far into Israel.

The United Nations believes that only the Palestinians are inside the crumbling keep.

But there are other reasons why the United Nations' commander should feel ill at ease just now. At a brief press conference at the Irish battalion's headquarters town of Tibnin during the afternoon, the general made it clear that he would not necessarily have the sole and final decision over the deployment of the 1,000 extra United Nations troops which are expected to arrive in Lebanon within the next three weeks. In a specific military situation, he said, he would take the decision. But where there were "political nuances" involved, he would have to discuss the matter with the United Nations headquarters in New York.

And therein — though he did not say so — lies General Callaghan's present dilemma. United Nations officers claim that the new troops should be deployed along the 12-mile gap that separates the two United Nations zones of operations in Southern Lebanon, thus preventing an Israeli land invasion from the south. They also say that General Callaghan favours this deployment. But in New York, the Americans are said to be applying pressure against the idea.

Even if the logistical gap was bridged, however, it might not be of much use if the Israelis entered Lebanon from the south. General Callaghan refused to say whether he had issued any contingency orders to his men to resist armoured forces who might enter his southern lines. All he would say was that the power of the United Nations in southern Lebanon came from "its international moral strength."

A young Norwegian officer was somewhat blunter in private conversation today. "If the Israelis say they are coming through," he said, "we will protest in New York and then get our heads down. They will go right through us and no-one will start shooting at them. We could not stop the Israelis if we tried."

Qaboos attacks Russian Middle East expansion

By Edward Mortimer

A solution to the Palestinian problem is necessary to halt "the interference in the Arab world of the forces of Soviet Imperialism, which exploits the situation for its own ends," Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman said last night at a banquet in his honour at Guildhall.

The Sultan, who is on the second day of his state visit to Britain, earlier in the day held "extremely friendly and cordial talks" with Mrs Thatcher, who entertained him at lunch at Downing Street.

Sultan Qaboos's speech revealed him as a man very much on Mrs Thatcher's wavelength. He said that Oman had "fully demonstrated its determination to carry out its responsibilities both in protecting the flow of oil to the world through our territorial waters of the Strait of Hormuz and in defending our national sovereignty against foreign aggression which had succeeded, would have placed that flow in jeopardy."

This was an allusion to the insurrection supported by Marxist forces in the South Yemen which the Sultan's British-officer army defeated in the mid-1970s.

He was convinced, he added, that "our friends in the West have an important responsibility to play, their part in solving the problems that confront the Middle East today."

Photograph, page 14

A commission in the Army. How and when to apply.

You can make the first move at the age of 15, or you can wait until you're 20.

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While you're at school.

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To qualify, you must be well up to GCE or SCE 'O' level standard in English Language, Mathematics, Physics and at least two other subjects, preferably including Chemistry.

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If you already have or expect to get five 'O' levels, including English Language, you can apply immediately for a Short Service Commission of 3 years which can be extended later on by a further 1-5 years.

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Length of service is usually 4 to 9 months without obligation to rejoin the Army when you've graduated.

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You can choose a Short Service Commission of 3 years or a full career, Regular Commission.

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In other words, having completed your Sandhurst course, you'll join as a Lieutenant instead of a Second Lieutenant.

To start with, this means you'll pick up £7220.

Write to Major Floyd.

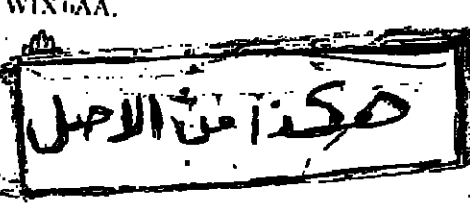
What we haven't covered is the job itself, your choice of regiments, the opportunities for promotion. Then there's the Regular Commissions Board, a 3-day selection process for Officer training.

It's all covered in a brochure we've written about being an Army Officer.

Tell us your date of birth and educational qualifications and we'll send you a copy.

We'll also explain about tax-free gratuities for Short Service Commissioned Officers — currently £3030 after 3 years — and pensions for Regular Commissioned Officers.

Address your letter to Major John Floyd, Dept. B7, Army Officer Entry, Lamdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.









## Cooke's tours

## Masterpieces

A Decade of Classics on British Television  
By Alistair Cooke  
(The Bodley Head, £14.95)

To excel at presentation, or "hosting", is to possess one of the cardinal virtues of American politics and entertainment. The man or woman who sells you something is almost as important as the product you might wish to buy: conspicuous consumption, like dining, is a pleasure and a duty shared. One recent TV documentary on the anthropology of the anthropologist at "Ole Miss" was promoted less on its quality and content than on the fact that it was by a fairly well-known movie star, who happened to share the background of the girls in the film but had nothing useful to add to the subject, presented it all OK, more real, and he got elected four times.

American viewers are not undiscriminating: they would not buy a *Sense and Sensibility* Frontiers by Spino Agnew nor *Testament of Youth* from Alexander Haig, but they love to receive programmes like *Anglia's Survival* from, say, Peter Ustinov. However, even the most talented and witty men of the world, they do not exalt their intelligence too openly and are good to have in the home. American viewers will buy virtually anything at all, including his personal history of himself, from Alfred Alistair Cooke. We too, of course, though I would not be too sure about *Masterpieces*. Cooke is presented, host and master of ceremonies, but none and he has been doing the job in the higher reaches of American TV since The Ford Foundation's *Omnibus* started in 1952.

By 1970, if the best of BBC television drama was to bypass the jealousy and indifference of the American networks, it required presentation in a seductive package: a series title that would brook no quibbling and just about stretch from *Jude the Obscure* to *Danger UNB*; an enlightened channel and a generous sponsor; above all, it needed Alistair Cooke. *Masterpiece Theatre* took care of the first (what was the point of deserting the networks unless you were getting a certificated masterpiece?); the Public Broadcasting System of America and Mobil Corporation the second and third. Mr Cooke was — with some difficulty, he tells us — finally persuaded to host. They began in 1971 with *The First Churchills*, one of the dullest and most over-

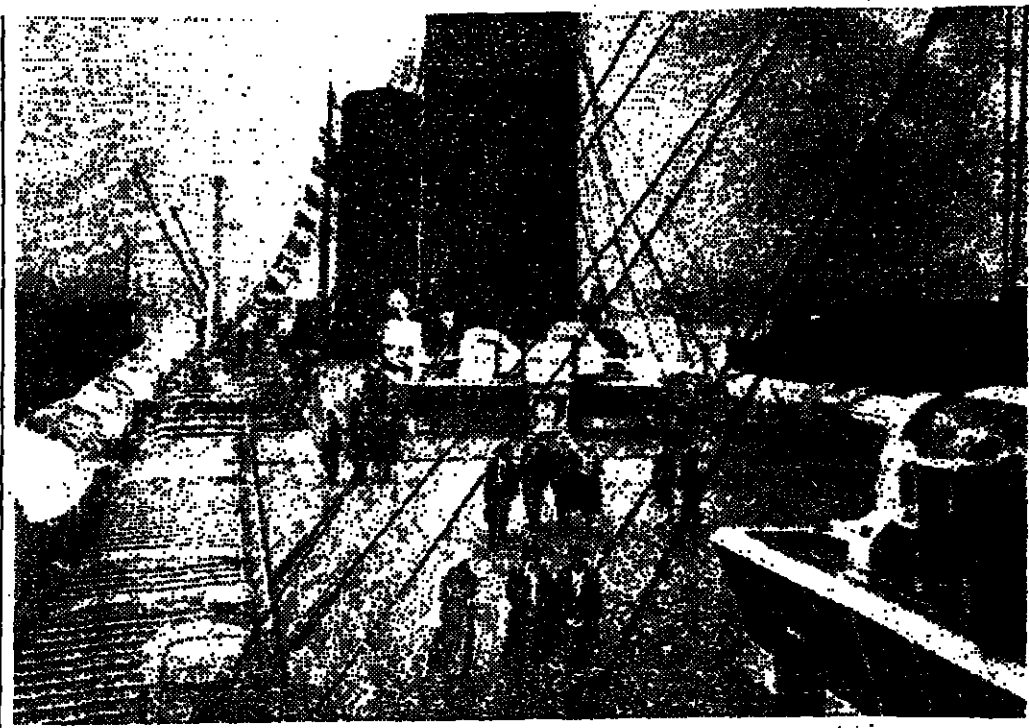
dressed serials the BBC ever made, which, Mr Cooke has the grace to admit, nearly sank *Masterpiece Theatre* at the start. *The Six Wives of Henry VIII* and *Elizabeth R* saved the ship and *Upstairs, Downstairs* established the point and popularity of the enterprise beyond doubt. But not even they would have got very far without the package of PBS, Mobil and Mr Cooke, and if *Masterpiece Theatre* meant that a few American innoents might place *Poldark* in the same section of their cultural memory as *Anna Karenina* or, more understandably, *Confessions of a Notorious Woman* with Cousin Bette, tough words like *Upstairs, Downstairs* and *Anna Karenina* are major and classic have long since been emasculated in the book trade and the movies, so why should TV be more sensitive?

*Masterpiece* itself, on the other hand, is the package of the package, and a very peculiar book indeed. Bound to look as Briddish as possible with a gold and silver spine and large white lettering on Wedgwood Blue, it is a package with the artefacts shipped home from Thomas Goode and Co in South Audley Street it is the product of VNU Books International, New York, not, perhaps, the Bodley Head. It is never made clear whether the 32 brief essays are the texts of the screen chats themselves, or whether Mr Cooke is considering the first decade of the series in retrospect for viewers who also like to read. The result crashes very unclassily between all stools.

The best essays — on *Disraeli*, Coppard and Bates, Schnitzler, Henry James — show a critical mind at work and are tantalisingly short. The marriage between pictures and text are these: the pictures used on screen has not survived the transfer to the page. However scrupulous and sobering Cooke tries to be — he is careful to indicate truths minimized by the plays, such as the political genius of Augustus the courage of Henry VIII and the enlightenment of Dr Arnold, and he invokes the aid of Harold Nicolson to cut the Edwards icily down to size.

There is *Lillie*, yet no *Jennie* and, more regrettably, no *Edward VII*, by far the best of the series, and by Timothy West as the hero and Annette Crosbie as the most outrageously winning and violent Queen Victoria of them all. Did PBS reject them? The package, offering blurred justice both to the television it celebrates and the talents of the master of ceremonies in charge, does not tell.

Michael Ratcliffe



Sailing time 1927. The Ile de France, "boulevard of the Atlantic", about to sail from New York for the first time: from Beau Vovant, Life Aboard the Last Great Ships, by John Malcolm Brinnin. (Thames & Hudson, £28). Note the dropped waistlines and the bobbed hair.

## Ringmaster of the literati

Sextet  
By John Malcolm Brinnin  
(Andre Deutsch, £7.95)

Literary gossip has had a long and largely undistinguished history, ever since Lord Byron's *Memoirs* were ceremoniously burnt in the fireplace at Albemarle Street. The genre has flourished especially in America, recent examples being *Great Tom* (of T. S. Eliot) by T. S. Matthews (1974), and *Remembering Poets* (of Pound, Frost et al) by Donald Hall (1980). John Malcolm Brinnin, one-time Professor of English at Boston, a pearly contributor to the *New Yorker*, and himself a poet whose last collection was entitled *Skin Diving in the Virgins* (1970), is no unpractised exponent of the art whose essence seems to flutter somewhere between biography, libel, and insinuation.

As Director of the lively Poetry Center, New York, between 1945-1956, Brinnin became the ringmaster and confidant of a number of performing poets, his mingled celebrated catch being poor Dylan Thomas in the last stages of his vatic alcoholism. The result was *Dylan Thomas in America* (1956), a horrible and fascinating work, exquisitely written and observed, but labouring under some ghastly shadow of emotional betrayal.

Brinnin is a polished writer, feline in phraseology, socially sensitive, and surprisingly lacking in malice. He seems instantly liked by all

he meets. His *Sextet* — which has not much sex, and a lot of Tete-a-tete — consists of an oddly assorted party: Truman Capote, Carter-Bresson, Elizabeth Bowen, Edith Sitwell, Alice B. Toklas, and T. S. Eliot. Each is caught in a series of more or less intimate snapshots, as Brinnin is invited to their houses for tea, supper, or weekends; or escorts them on the celebrity circuit in New York. He peers into the backbones, puts the poodles, the Cutty Sark, fixes the taxis, and listens like a lynx to the chatter and jokes and tears.

He had a brilliant eye for dress and *deshabille*, room decoration, drink consumption, give-away gestures, and small confessions. The prose pearly of the *New Yorker* is constantly in evidence: "Alice B. Toklas then proceeded to obliterate all my preconceptions. Neither mousey, murmurous, dove-like, or supernumerary, she was tough, spirited, quick-witted, biting."

The most solid of the six portraits is that of the young poet, a biography in miniature, which occupies over a third of the entire book. It presents an extraordinary, self-publicizing, Firkankian figure on the expatriate round of Venice, Taormina, and Portofino, trading carterie repartee about Noel Coward, Evelyn Waugh, Cecil Beaton, and Andre Gide. (The name dropping is *de rigueur* throughout). Brinnin was obviously genuinely close to Capote, and it is therefore all the more telling to realize

that we are left with no real sense of how this epicene butterfly could ever have written *In Cold Blood*. The style hides the man.

But the most interesting encounter is that with the French photographer Bresson. In a way this is the joker in the pack. Brinnin is invited into an exhausting three-month coast-to-coast tour with Bresson, supposedly to write the prose commentary to accompany a photographic study of "the real America." We'd driven more than sixteen thousand miles, worn out eleven tires, four windshield wipers, three batteries, and each other. They collect star names like sea-shells: Henry Miller, Faulkner, Stravinsky, Frieda Lawrence, Huxley. Yet in the end Bresson turns the tables on Brinnin, ruthlessly exploiting him, treating him like a convenient camera-stand and chauffeur, knocking him down in the street, nearly killing him on a freeway, and jettisoning his "commentary" without a second thought, and the Old World effortlessly outwitting the New.

Brinnin records all this with humour, frankness, and sly humility, which finally was his own kind of pyrrhic victory. In fact it strikes one as a small masterpiece of the gossip's art, which really does tell us something quite profound about the ruthlessness of the creative process. Henry James would surely have awarded him a little laurel.

Richard Holmes

## Feminist Bard

Shakespeare's Division of Experience  
By Marilyn French  
(Cape, £12.50)

The feminist approach to the plays of William Shakespeare is a publishing event which we have been expecting, even if we have not been exactly crying out for it. The question, now it's happened and the inevitable 341-page volume, excludes notes and index, has hit the nation's bookshops, or at least those where Alternative Women are encouraged, hinges less on whether such an approach is really feasible. Shakespeare has, after all, been proved wrong for almost anything, from the cosmic to the scatological interpretation: whole books have been written about his use of bawdy, but on a plain assessment of just how far it is, but is it any use?

The book is American. Terribly American, as my mother would have put it. It is written by Marilyn French, author of *The Woman's Room* and *The Blooded Heart* (a novel, no relation to that long-lost sub-Shakespearean incest play). It argues that Shakespeare should be interpreted in the light of the "gender principle": of which more later. First, a long list of those of us bred up on Dr Tillyard — the Spock generation of Eng. Lit. undergraduates — the initial concept seems, er, well, a little suspect, a bit fuzzy at the edges. But having got through Mr French's long read but a rewarding one with growing fascination, let me, tired but admiring, say my view has wholly changed.

The theory of the book comes from the not uncommon notion of dividing life's experience into masculine and feminine. Certain qualities have come to be considered masculine: qualities like strength, determination, and bravery. Others have come to be categorized feminine: sympathy, mercy, intuitiveness, gaiety. The masculine qualities have been more highly valued, in Shakespeare's society and, indeed, in ours as well.

The large, intriguing argument which Ms French puts forward, very learnedly and cogently, is that William Shakespeare, at the start of his career, accepted these constrictions, the frame of mind implied by what she calls "the gender principle": when he began to write, he had profound respect for "masculine" qualities and profound suspicion of "feminine" ones. But, relatively quickly, by the time he reached *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, it is obvious he had undergone a volte-face

and had come much closer to admiring "femininity". By the end of his career, she maintains, he was deploring and fearing the power and the capriciousness of the masculine principle and idealizing certain aspects of the feminine.

The way she works it out, Shakespeare's tragedies are masculine, steady in exposition, linear in their construction, and his comedies more feminine, more volatile, more idiosyncratic, more brilliant in language, more eccentric in their plan. His places can be thought of as masculine or feminine: the Venice of the *Merchant* is a male place, tough and mercenary, but Belmont, a restful, hazy, is altogether feminine. His people, men and women, on the whole are poles apart: the Petruchios and Benedicks, joke figures of machismo, the Pateuses, Euthymuses, Orlando, Bassanos, being waited for and rescued, resurrected and transfigured by the Julias and Imogens, the Rosalinds and Portias. Shakespeare's symbols of chaste constancy, his types of ideal woman, the fact that they are dressed as men is not just accidental.

Shakespeare never quite got over his sheer fear of sexuality, his panic-stricken vision of woman both as virgin and as whore. Yet, understood, as understood more fully and indeed, it seems, more painfully as he grew older, there had to be a fusion, there had to be a balance between the dual values of masculine and feminine. As Ms French clearly argues, he understood the dangers of undervaluing "the fluid, insubstantial and emotional dimensions of experience." Where this happens — as in, say *Macbeth* — there is disaster. In some of his plays, the plots are often called the Problem Plays, Shakespeare comes his closest to achieving a full synthesis.

In Britain, a country in which, amazingly, we sit ourselves down to take *Macbeth* for *Macbeth*! a play which is surely quite impossible to comprehend at all below the age of 37 — it is easy to assume that we know our Shakespeare backwards. To jolt us out of our complacency, remind us that Shakespeare is indeed one of life's most endless pleasures, it needs a production of a new and sudden brilliance, like Peter Brook's now legendary *Midsummer Night's Dream*; a performance of a quite surprising rightness and intensity, say Vanessa Redgrave's *Rosamond*, Jonathan Pryce's *Hamlet*, or a commentary of fresh and startling insight, related to the way we see our own lives. This is one of these.

Fiona MacCarthy

## Cleopatra of water cities revisited

Venice  
The most triumphant city  
By George Bull  
(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

No one could ever be boring about Venice, city of infinite variety. George Bull has concocted a rich plum-pudding of a book, stuffed with all the familiar anecdotes, and some that are new to me. I like the one about the Englishman Corvay in 1608, the rescued from an angry dispute, with a rabbit by the British "Ambassador's" secretary "who happened to be passing in his gondola". How to beat a retreat in style! There are marvellous quotations, ranging from the Ostrogoth Cassiodorus to Proust, and Thomas Mann, and glimpses of every notable visitor to Venice over the past eight hundred years. Erasmus complained about the food but discovered the *Pervigilium Veneris*, Milton acquired a Monteverdi score; only Sir Philip Sidney and Ralph Waldo Emerson remained immune to the charm of this most triumphant city" (Philippe de Commines, 1494).

But plum-puddings can lie heavy. Mr Bull appears to have read everything ever written about Venice, and his prose, as he says of *Canterbury*, is "dense with allusion". He covers Venice's history, music and art with such dedicated thoroughness that he obscures its raffish gaiety. He would be a dull dog at the carnival. He omits J. G. Links's gem of a guide from his bibliography: can it have been too frivolous for him? And he has been ill-served by his publishers: there is no index, and although the jacket is exquisite, the picture editor could win a prize for the sheer inanity of his captions. Every time a new name appears in the text, up pops a postage-stamp portrait for easy identification, but you will need to turn to the list of illustrations at the front to find out anything about the picture itself. This is a most estimable book, but I miss the glitter of winter sunshine on St Mark's and the swirl of mist on the lagoon. Back to Morris for *Atmosphere* and Links for *Pleasure*.

Isabel Raphael

## Inside the Treasury: pellets for pigeons...

Getting and Spending  
By Leo Piatzky  
(Blackwell, £12)

Recently Joel Barnett, who was Chief Secretary in the last Labour Government, published a book (*Inside the Treasury*) which was more candid about his political colleagues and gave more insights into the workings of Whitehall than any other since the war, including *The Crossman Diaries*. Sir Leo Piatzky has now written what amounts to a companion volume which, while less candid about politicians is even more revealing about the way the Treasury actually acts.

For years now the Treasury has had a bad press; in Keynes's time because it harboured the "Treasury view" — in shorthand, the view was that Keynes was wrong, which he indeed

sometimes was — and since then because it has thwarted the apparent wishes of radical governments whether Conservative or Labour. No department can be better than its political head. The present highly capable Chancellor has used the Treasury well, the chaotic days of 1967 showed how not to use it. The Treasury's reputation depends fundamentally on the calibre of the Chancellor and his standing with the Prime Minister, as Lord Thorneycroft's resignation showed.

Sir Leo gives a fascinating account of the evolution of the control of public expenditure, astutely illustrating the system's basic weakness: the civil service for its under-35s was exemplified in his case by work in the Ministry of Food, controlling rations for pet pigeons and rabbits — such are the realities of a siege economy — and he only emerged into interesting

work in 1959 when he was 40. But even so he sharply observed the incoherent and arbitrary control of expenditure decisions which account in part at least for the failure of Britain to emerge as powerfully as France and Germany in the 1950s.

Subsequently Sir Leo played a big part in evolving the public expenditure system that Joel Barnett managed to see it in the context of the decline in Britain's place in the world, and the failure to join the EEC when it was formed. "Otto" Clarke, the powerful civil servant who was a fervent pre-war advocate of nationalization, created a centralized dirigiste system based on "penny money" indexed prices. This took responsibility for economic planning away from individual departments and ministers, as did the technocratic creation of super-departments; and by making fairly inflex-

ible medium-term plans, alterations became difficult. (This explains why Mrs Thatcher's election trying to seize control of expenditure). Much of this has now been undone, partly by Sir Leo, who says that what went wrong was not the medium-term plans, but the shift of emphasis from departments arguing for more resources to the Treasury arguing for fewer — a process vividly described by Mr Barnett.

Two things stand out. One is the fatuity of almost all long-term assumptions (Crossland saying, for example, in the 1950s that the economic problem was solved); and the other is the difficulty of controlling public expenditure at all, making the idea of centralized planning in reality a recipe for brilliant young men spending their formative years allocating pellets to racing pigeons; and by making fairly inflex-

John Vaizey

## Quangophobia: horses for Caligula

Quangos in Britain  
Government and the Net-works of Public Policy-Making  
Edited by Anthony Barber  
(Macmillan, £20)

When, after a career of relative anonymity, I carried out a one-man review of some of the problems of accountability and there was a good deal of worry about the spread of under-the-counter bureaucracy, the 1979 review and the follow-up action since then have gone quite a long way to codify the regime for quangos and remove the mystery from them, as well as reducing or restricting their number. The role of the Comptroller and Auditor General in this field is now better recognised, though there is still resistance in Whitehall to giving him access to areas regarded as commercial. The Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) is likely to recommend that he should extend his

sentiment has moved back somewhat towards government intervention and the use of chosen instruments.

Second, though bodies set up at arm's length from government create special problems of accountability, and there was a good deal of worry about the spread of under-the-counter bureaucracy, the 1979 review and the follow-up action since then have gone quite a long way to codify the regime for quangos and remove the mystery from them, as well as reducing or restricting their number. The role of the Comptroller and Auditor General in this field is now better recognised, though there is still resistance in Whitehall to giving him access to areas regarded as commercial. The Select Committee on the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman) is likely to recommend that he should extend his

role into the quango field; I hope that this will happen.

However, since quangos are here to stay, and since there is clearly a school of thought that this pragmatic approach is not sufficient to clarify their role in the complex "network of policy-making", I should think that the contributors to *Quangos in Britain* are entitled to their claim that there is room for a serious study of the subject — for the serious student. The book has been produced from a set of papers prepared for an academic conference in September 1979. There was, apparently, just time in the final editing to take some limited notice of my report; since then it has taken two years to get the book into print. The conference method of giving birth to a book, in place of the creative process in individual authorship, appears to be a fairly widespread academic technique. The drawback of this

labour-saving device is that the parts are liable to be uneven in style and not always to fit together very neatly.

I can pick out only one contribution for comment, a well-written chapter by Anne Davies on patronage. All Quangos appointments — most of them, incidentally, unpaid — are in the gift of Ministers. As Anne Davies says, my report "briefly described but did not review this aspect". Reasonably though, she herself airs the case for some restriction on the use of this power; I do not expect the reformers to get much joy. And though we are likely to see one or two rather odd appointments under any government, does the United States, where the President is heavily involved in public appointments, really manage to avoid the occasional Caligula's horse?

Leo Piatzky

## Crime

The False Inspector Dew  
By Peter Lovesey  
(Macmillan, £6.95)

A funny thing happened to me on the way to the typewriter. I had read about a month ago a book I was looking forward to writing

about. I had revelled in its marvellously evocative prose, I remembered. Now I find I cannot recall a single thing about it. Well-written, even beautifully, though it was, it lacked charge. Yet Lovesey's newest, which I read a day or two before it was published, is in the plainest of plain styles with characters no more than decently depth-etched, leaves now in my mind a fine, clear image.

The first residual impression I have is of the liner

Mauretania in the year 1921 plunging across the Atlantic with its ramparts of Bridge-plating, deck-games-participating, amateur variety concert attending passengers. I see them down to such touches as Essence of Stepanofitis perfume. Lovesey has researched his setting not merely just enough to have plenty of local colour to push in when there's some excuse, but so thoroughly that he had at his fingertips a dozen facts to choose from at any instant. Secret No. 1 of the charge that powers his book.

But it is not enough to describe a setting, however strong your resources. You need a story to take your readers along, and, if you have not got at your command (and know it) that God-given gift for bringing the imaginary to vibrant life which allows an uneventful simonon to grip like the very devil, you need more than an and-then-and-then story. So Lovesey has devised a series of turn-around surprises (who's murdered whom on this racing liner, who's the detective even?) and with each turn you get a sudden whole new view of events that fires your curiosity anew.

The devising was plainly as much honest hard work as the research. Secret No. 2. And the combined result is the sort of book that ought to be a bestseller, and deserves to be.

The Keys of Death, by George Sims (Macmillan, £5.95). Sims in top form in hunt-the-orzy story with splendid London backdrop.

An intuitive, flickering, magical world absorbs you as you read.

Snare in the Dark, by Frank Parrish (Constable, £6.95). Most welcome third appearance of Dan Mallet, poetical in rather detective affair centering on geriatric nursing-home. Country ways, fascinatingly described, win out.

Shadows of Shadows, by Ted Albury (Granada, £7.95). Fiction mixed (uncomfortable bedfellow) with facts about spy George Blake and a likely supposition about his fate. But the imagined defector reveals more.

Dealer's Wheels, by Steve Wilson (Michael Joseph, £5.95). Mightily ambitious thriller tackles, with documentary undertow, our nuclear dilemma. At a wham-pam pace and here, there and everywhere with instant storytelling.

Fair Game, by Gerald Hammond (Macmillan, £5.95). Mystery of the millionaire's demise, only solvable through gun lore (happily Scots gunsmith hero is in the fettle, aided by the big hello. Personally, what with one thing and another, this week's fiction makes my blood pressure jump around more than somewhat, and maybe causes me to pop off my head, but two out of three propositions being such a few honest citizens would care to have any part of, unless they have no brains whatever, or wish to read them. But Miss Janice Elliott, is a strictly legitimate scribe at all times, as many citizens

will tell you without being asked. Be sure and be at the track this time to put the eye on *The Country of Her Dreams*.

Now Miss Janet Hobhouse is credited with "a marvellous ability to portray love's reckless conundrums", and Miss Nancy Thayer with "a real stuff of life". And it is agreed by one and all that novels about the ambiguity of the female situation, and the terrible time guys give to dolls, and this and that, are not selling being such a make many citizens bust out crying. But I wish to say that you will be disappointed quite some, there being no conundrums, love, or even wickedness to be seen in *Nellie Without Hugo*, and *Three Women at the Water's Edge*.

Both these American squawks about marriage are choked with mothers and sisters: some belonging to nervous Nellie, having a jittery affair with a former lover while husband Hugo is in Africa on business; others to dreary Daisy, deserted at the water's edge — by an over-loving on the lam for slimmer dolls with no tire-some little children.

Furthermore, both feature terrible writing and a lamentable absence of action, unless you wish to count dim dolls drifting around being self-absorbed as action; or writing like

And now, protected only by the slight tale that separated them, she had to endure all coming back to her, sharply, while she forced back the manners of a cornered virgin and connived at

the image of the carefree and willing reunion

as writing of marvellous ability, which you do not. Now I do not approve of guys writing false pretences, or dolls, except, of course, when nothing else will do. But characters like these and novels like these are such as anybody who is not a hundred per cent sucker would positively side in Africa, or rush headlong into the water, to get away from.

It is plain to be seen that Miss Elliott is no phony bolonous proposition like these. Her novels are among the best and most subtle around: quiet, unforced stories of surprise; deceptively easy-going; funny and sad. Furthermore, she speaks English, so you will not have to waste time with the sign language.

Her new novel sharpens into ridiculous, recognizable reality a central preoccupation in these times, which citizens call the Balance of Terror when they are not in their right minds. Plot, characterizations, and action, behaviour and response, encapsulate precarious global and personal safety, civilized men and women tilting on edges of dread; violence and aqualor more horrible for being absurd. Mary Lamb, easy-going; funny and sad. Nicholas abroad to a Congress of European Arts at a rickety resort on the Eastern Adriatic, has been to. *The Country of Her Dreams* many from home. Made in restless sleep at home.

nations wrangle over which of Europe's most majestic achievements in the arts shall be selected for sealed-off lead-lined safety, for the benefit of such posterity as might survive nuclear Armageddon. Gently parodied Arts Council types — dragged by a Dame, nannied by Nicholas — speak for England with cultivated, prickly determination. The weather is electrically hot.

"We spend so much time pretending our affairs are important. It's funny: how things get serious without any help at all." Day after day inside the English Tea Room, where Nicholas and members of the Modern Society Sub-committee are held hostage, hijacked at random by alien fanatics — and outside, where fear holds Mary hostage in reaction to less alien — is documented in detail: spiritual as well as physical exposure. "Things like this don't happen to people like us. Now I wonder is it in us?" In Miss Elliott's hands, parody and ridicule slide into existential absurdity on an international scale.

Call it sad, call it funny, but it's better than even money that you will glance twice, sideways, into this neatly bevelled little mirror of humanity's guilty soul. His locus *terribilis* set at porta caeli is carved on the ruined archway leading to "a rather interesting cemetery, if you haven't seen it." Step this way, guys and dolls. At six to four on Miss Elliott, the betting is closed.

Delegates from a babel of

Gay Firth

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## THE ARTS

Berlin galleries

## Hubbich: the sharp eye for man's inhumanity

Within every general rediscovery there is bound to be at least one individual, some artist or kind of art that stands out, perhaps because not so much as a name before to most spectators, perhaps because the concentrated effect is so much more than anyone would have guessed from seeing scattered examples one by one. In the various shows devoted round the world three or four years ago to the Twentieth and to the German realist of the Neue Sachlichkeit, the outstanding example was Karl Hubbich. Never one of the better-known of the Grosz/Dix Generation, he proved to have the crispest, most classical line of them all, as well as possibly the most mordant eye for inhumanity in the guise of humanity.

Born in 1891, the same year as Otto Dix and two years earlier than George Grosz, Hubbich came under the same blanket of disapproval in Nazi Germany, and virtually gave up painting and drawing for the duration, keeping a low profile and earning his living by painting flowers on porcelain and majolica in various factories of the Third Reich. After the war he returned to painting and began to exhibit again; in the Fifties he went, belatedly, through an expressionist phase, which meant in practice that his eloquent and economical lines became at times dramatically distorted under the pressure of what he had to say, but without ever losing any of their steady control.

During the Seventies he seems to have been living happily in retirement — not quite long enough, unfortunately, to appreciate the major retrospective show at last put on at the Kunsthaus Zürich on his birthday (He died in 1979). It began last October in Karlsruhe, his home town, has just vacated the Staatliche Kunsthalle in Berlin, and will complete its tour in April and May at the Hamburg Kunstverein.

The effect of so many works gathered together for this first retrospective (for surprisingly

enough it is the first) is quite overwhelming. Seeing one or two of Hubbich's sparsely-coloured drawings, one admires but tends to suppose that they cannot all be that good. Amazingly, they are. The secret seems to be in the inexpressible technique and the total reliance on deadpan understatement.

Grosz sets his human chamber of horrors gibbering and cowering in front of us. Hubbich's people are frequently no less horrifying, but they are usually calm, serene. Sometimes it is the repose following violent death, but more usually it is at a timeless moment when something unspeakable has just happened offstage (otherwise why is the knife in the boy's hand stained with blood?), or at an ambiguous point in their enjoyment of perverse delights in the bedroom, the backstreet or at least the cake-shop.

Hubbich's paintings and drawings have some of the nastiest children, the most bloated clerics and capitalists, the blouziest prostitutes, and most stinking drunks in art. And yet the view remains cool, clinical, aloof; in all of them he finds some strange sort of beauty. And his landscape comparison plant-studies challenge that he has been well and truly rediscovered, it is unthinkable that he could ever be forgotten again.

Elsewhere in Berlin, the National Galerie is just about calving down from its own recent equivalent of the Tate Gallery flurry over Carl André's bricks; in this case the Germans had spent what is evidently many Berliners considered an inordinate amount of money on a very simple Barnett Newman, basically just your three straightforward bands of colour, entitled *Who's Afraid of Red, Yellow and Blue IV*. To calm taxpayers' nerves, they put on a bacchanalian extravaganza stressing the importance of Newman, his place in modern American art and so on,



Detail from Hubbich's "At the elementary school" — a clinical view of nasty children

and it all proved, as such things tend to, a storm in a teacup.

One of the troubles about the purchase, obviously, was that it did not quite fit in with any current vogue. The big thing of the moment in Germany seems to be the reintegration of artistic exiles into the German tradition. Hubbich was an artist of the so-called "inner exile". Hans Richter, the author of a large-scale retrospective at the Akademie der Künste (also to be seen in Zürich and Munich), was a more obvious case of exile: he left Germany (for Moscow) on purely political motivation as early as 1931, and never really returned, choosing to settle rather in Switzerland when he came back from America in 1952.

None the less, he was a Berliner, and much of his most important

early work, particularly his first ventures in experimental abstract film-making, was done there, so that Berlin feels a particular responsibility for him rather than just a place where he painted, drawings, book-work, sculpture and films.

It is a pity one does not come out of the multi-media experience with a higher estimation of Richter as an artist. The very early, vaguely social realist drawings are sometimes striking, but the paintings tend to be muddy and uncontrolled, and time has not dealt well with the long scroll painting/collages of the war years, either physically (the little bits of newspaper brown and torn and disintegrated) or psychologically. The later paintings show a fatal indecision about whether they are to have hard or soft edges, and the

final reliefs have an unappealingly saccharine quality which sticks them definitively in the Fifties.

Also, the later, more ambitious American-made films like *Dreams That Money Can Buy* (1948) have a thoroughgoing amateurish awfulness which negates the talents of his eminent collaborators (Leger, Ernst, Calder et al.). Perhaps the only truly distinctive works are the scrolls from the early Twenties, and the little films which grew out of them. All the same, it is useful to be offered a definitive occasion for assessing Richter's place, even if he does not survive the consequent scrutiny as well as Hubbich — you cannot, after all, win them all.

Also at the Akademie, along with a very interesting show of unfamiliar theatrical designs by 10 Italian artists, mostly more or less Futurist (Balla, Prampolini and Chirico among them), between 1915 and 1930, is by coincidence a show devoted to another painter-film-maker, Pier Paolo Pasolini. Admirers of his films may well know that he began as an art student, but few will have been aware that he continued to draw throughout his otherwise busy career, and that matter what a very fine draughtsman he was.

There are an astonishing series of self-portraits, including a couple of excellent early oils, some jolly and vivid early comic-strip drawings, and perhaps above all page after page of profile studies of Callas, dating from the time when he was directing her in *Medea*, leading up to a final portrait, finished and refined to the point, almost, of non-existence, and yet with everything essential there. Clearly Pasolini might well have been an important painter if he had not become an even more important poet and film-maker; the range of the man's talents has not yet ceased to amaze.

In a moment of aberration I referred to Stephen Gilbert in my review of *Aftermath* at the Barbican as "Stuart". My apologies.

John Russell Taylor

## Concerts

## Walton accepts a new challenge

## LPO/Wolff

## Festival Hall

This month the Musical world is celebrating Walton with all the overall normally reserved for centenaries, so it was good to be reminded on Tuesday that he is still only 80, that he is still with us and that he is still composing, or at least writing, when he wrote the *Pastorale* for solo cello that Mstislav Rostropovich was here playing for the first time.

It would be idle to pretend that Walton is a Verdi or a Stravinsky, composing on the boldest scale into his eighth and ninth decades. His work is essentially complete, and for many years now the occasional new pieces have come slowly and sparingly from a composer who has earned his retirement. The new *Pastorale* is typical in being brief, playing for just six minutes, and sounding like an echo of something larger.

But what makes it really rather remarkable is that in Walton, the most orchestral of composers, faces the challenge of writing music on a single line. Much of his characteristic ebullience naturally has to disappear, and we are left with a slow, low, denuded and introspective melody, decorated a few times with an absolute lack of flamboyance, then brushed aside in a sudden fit of dour exasperation.

It is a small but personal utterance, and it was performed by Mr Rostropovich in a crowded hall as if for the composer alone happily to be seen and rousing cheers in his box.

The acclaim was hardly less enthusiastic for Henri Dutilleul's *Tout un monde lointain*... also composed for Mr Rostropovich and given its British premiere by him with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Hugh Wolff, the young American conductor. Dutilleul's title comes from Baudelaire, and his music is devised as a mental travelogue through the dream worlds of that poet's imagination, though it could hardly be said that the composer had as much or made his sources so plain by pinning quotations to each of the five linked movements.

If he had called his work simply "cello concerto" then his music would still well like an echo of something original as those of other compositions by him, working-out as strange, beautiful and compelling. But when we are reminded that the same time of Baudelaire's *Le poète* in which his music begins to sound like the accompaniment to a Cocteau film. And that not even all the miraculous, enchanted singing of Mr Rostropovich can save.

Paul Cuff

## Bassoon bountiful

## Nakanishi/LMP

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

Three piano concertos or violin concertos in an evening may seem excessive; three bassoon concertos is almost an orgy, indeed practically a repertoire. That is what the distinguished Japanese bassoonist Yoshiyuki Nakanishi offered on Tuesday, and at the end he looked to be ready to embark on another trilogy.

Mr Nakanishi is a well built man who handles his bassoon as others might a flute. His playing is in no way effortful. The testing arpeggios of Mozart's concerto came over with unassuming dexterity, of hands and tongue alike; the rapid passage-work of the finale of Weber's almost lost some of its impressiveness by the ease with which he threw it off. His tone is rich and resonant, well able to carry through Harry Blech's London Mozart Players, indeed two or three times threatening to drown them. Its quality I found less than uniformly agreeable. The top register is firm and well formed, but the middle, at anything above piano, went beyond the tone of the reeds, and was close to buzziness. His instrument, a Fox, follows the German tradition,

but his sound was often akin to a French one.

So at times was his style, with a generous hint of vibrato on some of the sustained notes. It is a considerable capacity for fluidity of pitch. In the Mozart concerto he seemed at pains to disavow those weary traditions about the bassoon as comic; but the work does have its lighter side, and the heavy sustained notes and the rapid arpeggios did not seem to play down its wit unduly. Nor did his long and rambling cadenza suggest much grasp of Mozartian style. And, while Weber's notes too were diligently played, the spirit and the rhetoric behind them were rarely made plain.

He also played a concerto by Jolivet, with some sombre, passionate recitatives at the start, and a final section, bustling music later on; not disagreeable, not endearing. There are parts here for harp and piano, the latter played by Nina Milkins, who graced the evening with a performance, refined yet intense, of Mozart's K467 concerto.

Stanley Sadie

● The National Theatre is to stage Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*. It opens in the Lyttelton on May 18, in a version by Pam Gems. Michael Bogdanov directs.

## Jazz Elusive influence

## Muhai Richard Abrams

## Round House

Arriving late, I caught only the "closing portion" of the introductory set by the American pianist and composer Muhai Richard Abrams. His nine-piece ensemble, *Mohr Music*, the layering of slow-moving melodies held by two violins and four saxophones over a groundswell of piano and percussion, occasionally penetrating the music with an improvised commentary, immediately made that a matter for regret.

The main feature of this Camden Jazz Week evening, the quartet led by the American pianist and composer Muhai Richard Abrams, constituted an impressive piece of programming, since during the Sixties Abrams had acted as mentor to the members of the Art Ensemble of Chicago, who had performed on the same stage some 24 hours earlier. Abrams has not shared in his pupils' growing celebrity, but his influence as a teacher has long been acknowledged.

With the trumpeter Balkis Carroll, the saxophonist and

## flautist Wallace McMillan and the drummer Thurman Barker, he performed two episodic compositions, the first of which played as a complete unit, usually being divided into unaccompanied soloists, duos and trios. Carroll, the most impressive soloist, played a lyrical opening melody with Abrams, followed by a shakuhachi, which wobbled in imitation of a shakuhachi, was preferable to his rather stiff baritone saxophone, although in one gentle duet with Carroll the pair pleasantly recalled those old conversations between Art Farmer and Gerry Mulligan. Barker delivered an unduly protracted solo, cryptic in the modern manner, but provided brilliant accompaniment for the interesting theme, like a march rephrased by Thelonious Monk, which framed the final section of the longer composition. As a whole, the evening reemphasized the difficulty of bringing Abrams' music into clear focus, which is probably to his credit.

Richard Williams

## L'Invitation au voyage

## Covent Garden

What invitation? What voyage? Michael Corder's first ballet for Covent Garden, by being set to a group of songs, by the contrasts between its sections, and by the allusiveness of its designs, suggests that he must have some purpose in mind, but probably left most spectators puzzled, after Tuesday night's premiere, as to what that purpose might be.

The music is five songs by Henri Duparc: more than a third of the total output of this pupil of César Franck whose extreme sensitivity caused him to stop composing when only 37. The songs, chosen presumably by the choreographer and arranged in an apparently arbitrary order, determine the structure of the ballet, but Yolanda Sonnabend's extraordinary designs dominate the work and impose their own meaning.

The action takes place amid tall vertical rods, hung

## with ropes like a rather open maze, and surrounded by sinister floating gauzes.

The singer, Diana Montague, walks or sits among the dancers, dressed like a Second Empire goddess. Fortunately her activities do not detract from the thin, bright clarity of her voice.

The first song "Phidyle", lures Alessandra Ferri and Stephen Sheriff into the centre, for a duet of adolescent passion, all entwined limbs and languorously pretty looks. They are dressed in extremely chic white tatters, like liberal pierrots.

In "La Vie antérieure", which follows, spacey pilot Stephen Jefferys, dressed in a futuristic jacket, is distracted by Jennifer Jackson, Michael Batchelor and Phillip Brownhead as three sunwarmed Indians with gilded faces. All the men join in warlike confrontations. Rosemonde, soothed by Deirdre Eyden and Pippa Wyde in backless blue and silver creations.

We arrive "An pays ou se fait la guerre" and Alessandra Sibley, looking like

## drowned Ophelia, who has hitherto seemed like a second

another matter which time will tell.

Adam Gatehouse, conducting for the first time at Covent Garden, held the music together nicely. In the evening's other sets, by Bryony, he coped equally well with Elgar (*Enigma Variations*, with several roles under or over-danced), Delius (*The Walk to the Paradise Garden*, revived with Merle Park looking more like Paviola than ever), and Rachmaninov's *Rhapsody*.

This last Anthony Dowell dancing the Baryshnikov role for the first time in London, following a New York debut last year. His slimmer, wiry physique makes the solos look smooth, and his personality is mercurial compared with Baryshnikov's splendid Apollo. He dances playfully, but the baller loses some of its mystery and drama. Lesley Kay, however, was better than ever in the ballerina part, more dazzling in her solos, more radiant in adagio.

John Percival

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The controversial chief constable crusading against political control

# Anderton: evangelist with an accordion

In the past four years James Anderton has become a particularly public policeman. For someone in such a normally secretive, even taciturn, profession he has carved out for himself a fearsome reputation for controversy.

Even a Church of England minister saw fit to buttonhole him and point out: "Please spare us any more of your sermons. If you will promise not to preach to us I will try not to be a part-time policeman". The House of Lords heard him described as "that unspeakable chief constable" but in the Commons he had been called a "clarion voice of sanity".

In fact Cyril James Anderton, the 49-year-old Chief Constable of the Greater Manchester Police, who has commanded the biggest police force on Britain outside London for the past five years, does not appear to mind what people say about him or his opinions. For him, that is, that they notice them.

"There are serious attempts now being made," he says firmly, "to undermine the independence, the impartiality and the authority of the British police service. I honestly believe we are now witnessing the domination of the police service as a necessary prerequisite of the creation in this country of a society based on Marxist/Communist principles."

"The current concern over policing being expressed by certain political factions has got precious little to do with better community participation in police affairs or the improvement of democracy — rather it is the first conscious step manifesting itself towards the political control of the police, without which the dream of a totalitarian, one-party state in this country cannot be realised."

Anderton is shrewd enough to admit that no chief constable in the 1980s can avoid being involved in politics, though he describes them as "politics with a small p". In the six years since he became the (for better still, constable in England and Wales at 44 (responsible for the Greater Manchester area of more than 500 square miles) he has acted in ways his critics see as political with a capital P.

In 1977, the year after he took over, Anderton launched 286 vice squad raids in Manchester in a drive to clear the city's streets of pornography and prostitution. In the process the Manchester force collected 160,000 separate books, films and magazines and in every obscure publication case brought to court there had been just five raids.

At the same time Anderton launched campaigns against the city's gay clubs, and indeed all forms of after hours or illegal drinking, and saw the convictions for drunkenness fall by 10 per cent. His containment of the National Front marches in 1978, where he deployed large numbers of officers and directed them himself, preventing the large scale disorder seen in Lewisham and Ladywood, won him a national reputation. Indeed, in the riots in Moss Side in Manchester last July he only cracked down strongly after winning the local community leaders 24 hours to try to sort matters out themselves, and won a glowing commendation from the independent tribunal set up to investigate the riots.

Many of his campaigns are described by his critics as "attempts to limit personal freedoms", a charge he most strenuously denies, but they are undeniably in tune with the Britain of Margaret Thatcher.

That is of no small significance because within two years — almost certainly before the next General Election — the Home Secretary may have to choose the next Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, the most important policeman in the land. James Anderton is a contender for the post.

"Yes I would like to go to the Met", Anderton says. It is a tremendous challenge regarded as the pinnacle of a career in the public service.

But he is also aware that his very publicly-expressed views could count decisively against him. "I think I may have made myself a little too controversial to be picked", he says carefully.

"But I'm not going to keep quiet for my own private and personal gain", he adds quickly. "If, in fact, my strength of character, my forthrightness, resulted in the end of my police career, then provided I am satisfied that what I have done I believe to be right then so be it. I am not going purposely to set out on a course to curry favour and win friends to satisfy my own personal ambitions."

In fact it may be the self-righteous tone of that justification rather than the political controversy caused by his public statements that may count most against his hopes for a promotion to London. At least one fellow chief constable says of him, "he's the only hobby I've ever met who seems convinced he's got a direct line to God".

Born in Wigan, the son of a colliery worker, on Empire Day 1932, Anderton has been a convinced Christian throughout his life. His mother took to extra sewing in the evenings to eke out the family's income.

"My background could be said to have been underprivileged", he said not long ago, "but I wouldn't have changed it in any way. I knew the warmth of a God-fearing family". By the age of 18 he had joined the Royal Military Police, for in spite of winning a scholarship to



James Anderton: It's not a job, it's a calling

Wigan Grammar School, he had already decided that he wanted to be a policeman rather than go to university. In 1953 he became a constable in Manchester. Another constable on the beat with him then remembers the station sergeant announcing even before a real good 'un coming from the college next week". His reputation has preceded him ever since.

As Anderton reached the beat at 21, the officer he has most often been compared to in recent times, Sir Robert Mark, was just leaving as a chief superintendent. Their paths have followed remarkably similar paths ever since.

Mark left Manchester to become Chief Constable of Leicestershire, and Anderton followed to be Assistant and then Deputy Chief there.

Anderton has used Mark's philosophy of conducting police business as openly as possible, and stating the police view in any public debate, with some vigour.

His staunchest supporters say Anderton can make this philosophy work because he has an instinct for the views of the silent majority about what they expect from the police. Certainly he takes considerable pains in the flow of letters of support he receives from the public when he cracked down on Manchester's porno shops.

"Most people said it was long overdue. But people believe I came in like a knight in shining armour, wielding my sword of righteousness on behalf of all good people. That wasn't true. I responded in a sensible way to public complaint and abhorrence at what they saw around them. I acted within the law in a careful and deliberate way."

Never the less the tone of righteous indignation that he brings to his task irritates some of his fellow chief constables, and has annoyed at least one significant member of the present Cabinet.

Indeed, his tendency to deliver lectures to those he meets has brought him the suspicion of the National Council for Civil Liberties. Last year its general secretary, Patricia Hewitt, visited Anderton in his specially secure "command suite" on the top floor of Manchester's Police headquarters to discuss his community policing programme and his use of special task forces. "As soon as we started asking questions instead of just listening, he lost his temper", Miss Hewitt recalls. "He went red in the face and started shouting at us. It was extraordinary behaviour."

Anderton's stock was not hurt by the report of the independent tribunal set up to inquire into the riot in Manchester's Moss Side in July, which was chaired by Benet Hytner QC.

It went on: "Mr Anderton is regarded by all who gave evidence to us as a man who has a deep and genuine hatred of racial prejudice. This view of him was expressed by people of all shades of political opinion (including the extreme left) and of all races."

So this 6ft 11in tall man, whose black hair, scraped back and wearing a matching moustache make him look rather like a cheerful member of a barber's shop quartet, takes some solace from this support. But he does not intend to rest on it. He is still campaigning energetically (in

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Last weekend we had Mrs Shirley Williams saying that she and the SDP are considering legalising or decriminalising cannabis on the grounds that the present law creates policing problems with the black communities.

So we are exhorted to suppress facts on crime, tailor our policing methods, compromise our justice and even change our drug laws in the hope of buying peace. It would not work. A nation is one community, under one law, or it is nothing to anyone's advantage. In the long run, the majority would not accept a veto of a minority on such matters.

What the police figures do is to place a responsibility firmly on the so-called ethnic communities to show, by their cooperation, in spirit as well as in form, the law of the nation they have come to join.

An article on this page yesterday did not make clear that an award of damages against Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, to the mother of one of his victims was an example of compensation ordered by a court, not of mediation or arbitration.

It was precisely for fear of such fragmentation of society that some of us argued over the years, not against immigration, but against the extent to which it was permitted. Reason, alas, was defeated by the false assertion that immigration controls were racist because most immigrants happened to be coloured, and a colour argument which could not have been sustained if they had happened to be white.

I would like to think that the lobby which brought about this state of affairs regretted the results of their argument, but I fear they are still at it.

When a police raid on a club in search of drugs triggered a black riot in Bristol in 1980, the instant response of the race relations

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# Pregnant women and their birth rights

The ban on natural childbirth at the Royal Free Hospital in north London has provoked a vociferous protest from militant mothers around the country, which is to culminate in a mass rally outside the hospital in April.

Fuel will be added to the mothers' cause from a book being published today which shows that women are fed up with having their wishes on childbirth ignored.

The book, which results from a survey of 6,000 viewers of BBC Television's programme *That's Life*, does not take sides in the natural versus high technology controversy but comes down firmly in favour of women being allowed a choice.

It does not show that women are having inductions, pain-killing drugs and foetal heart monitors forced on them against their will but it does show that many of them would have liked more information about what was being done, or offered to them, and greater respect for their views.

It will stir up still further the troubled waters at the Royal Free by showing that almost two-thirds of the women did not feel they had reasonable freedom of choice about the position in which they had to give birth — the very issue on which the controversy at the Royal Free hinges.

A senior doctor used to allow women to give birth on their sides or on all fours, if they so wished, a practice which is now to cease.

The idea of the survey came from Esther Rantzen, presenter of *That's Life*, who used to get frequent letters from women complaining about their treatment during pregnancy and birth.

She asked viewers who were expecting babies in 1981 to write to the programme. Out of the 10,000 replies, 6,000 took part in the survey, filling in detailed forms consisting of 111 questions, drawn up with advice from the medical profession. It is the largest survey of its kind ever undertaken.

The survey is a rich source of statistical material. Many of the results are compared with figures printed in a book entitled *British Births 1970*, published by William Heinemann Medical Books in 1975.

They show that the rate of home deliveries was expected to be compared to 12 per cent in 1970, the use of epidural anaesthetics up (14 per cent compared to 0.5 per cent) and the use of pain-killing drugs down (15 per cent compared to 5 per cent in 1970).

Artificially induced births were more frequent than in 1970 (34 per cent compared to 26 per cent) but were down on the peak of 40 per cent in the mid-1970s.

Some of the figures are slightly distorted because the respondents were more middle class than the population as a whole. Thirty six per cent of the survey were from professional and managerial or better-off groups, compared to a national average of 25 per cent.

More significant than the bald statistics, however, are the feelings that the women themselves describe. A thirst for information, unsatisfied by busy or offhand staff, was frequently reported.

Hospital doctors were criticized for their high-handed attitude more often than general practitioners. Only 43 per cent of women said their hospital doctors were helpful and sympathetic, whereas 69 per cent said their GPs were.

The distress that can be caused when doctors do not explain fully what they want to do is described by Angela, aged 19, who had to be induced.

"I wasn't given any reason why I was to be induced. The doctor just came on his knees, looked at my file, and said to the sister: 'Yes, if Mrs P hasn't started by Tuesday we'll start her off and have her upstairs'. Then the book at one end said 'OK?'. What could I say? I was terrified and couldn't stop crying when my husband came to visit me."

Hospital ante-natal clinics predictably came in for a lot of criticism. Long waits in hot and stuffy rooms, no refreshments, no creches for tired and hungry toddlers, and a lack of privacy were all complaints made about such clinics. Many complained particularly about never seeing the same doctor twice.

The significance for Britain's perinatal mortality rates of such unattractive clinics was pointed out by Mrs Catherine Boyd, of the Society for the Study of the History of the Book, who is co-author of the book.

She said mothers who only attended such clinics irregularly were often criticized as irresponsible but the demands made on some women in terms of distances they had to travel and times they had to wait were quite unreasonable.

The increasing tendency to concentrate ante-natal care in hospitals was expected to be worrying because although it did not adversely affect middle class women who had cars and could more easily take time off work, it did put off working class women coping with public transport and parking problems. And it was these women who were most at risk of having stillbirths or handicapped babies.

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The increasing tendency to concentrate ante-natal care in hospitals was expected to be worrying because although it did not adversely affect middle class women who had cars and could more easily take time off work, it did put off working class women coping with public transport and parking problems. And it was these women who were most at risk of having stillbirths or handicapped babies.

Unless such clinics could be made attractive to such women, they would slip through the ante-natal care net.

An example of the distance some women had to travel was given in the case of Pauline, aged 18, from Studley. She was expected to travel 20 miles to the hospital clinic at a cost of £3.36 return on public transport and visit it 12 times.

The unsympathetic attitude of some employers is also illustrated. Bridget, aged 24, worked in a factory. My job entailed lifting and they were unwilling to give me a lighter job, resulting in my being rushed into hospital at 25 weeks with a threatened miscarriage.

In no area was the picture all black, however. Seventy six per cent said employers were sympathetic and 82 per cent got paid leave to visit ante-natal clinics.

Attitudes to high technology equipment similarly varied. Some found foetal heart monitors reassuring; others found it meant they could not move around and get comfortable. Some loved epidural anaesthetics, particularly those who were keen for Caesareans; others felt it resulted in their having to have a forceps delivery.

The book emphasizes, above all, that no two women are alike and that childbirth will only become the rewarding experience it should be if the professionals grasp that inconvenient nettle.

**Annabel Ferriman**

\*The British Way of Birth, compiled by Catherine Boyd and Lea Sellers, published by Pan, price £1.50.

lizes in offering separate facilities for children, is naturally delighted. Hangchow, the lake-side silk capital of "heavenly beauty", is, he says happily, "the Bourgeois of China".

Anstee leaves at the end of next month, and will be taking his table-tennis bat but not the mayoral chain of office, which his corporation refuses to risk on the journey. He will also be taking all the ideas he can muster for selling British expertise and equipment: one of the first is that the Chinese should send members of the People's Liberation Army to train with the Royal Army Catering Corps, of which he is a former officer, at Aldershot.

**First at the tape**

An exhibition at New South Wales House in the Strand to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Sydney Harbour Bridge will include a piece of the ribbon used at the opening, signed by Captain de Groot.

De Groot, "was" the military officer who unilaterally declared the bridge open, galloping forward on his horse to cut the ribbon with his sword before the Premier of New South Wales, who was supposed to perform the ceremony could get to it.

De Groot said he had been angered by people in the official stand who sat through the National Anthem, and claimed to have been told by the Chinese Premier to perform the opening ceremony because of his war service. The Premier subsequently banned all newsreels of the incident.

**Even chinees?**

Because he is both a mayor and a hotelier, Bournemouth's first citizen, Gordon Anstee, has been chosen by the Foreign Office for an official visit to the Chinese city of Hangchow, during which he will advise on equipping and running a new hotel for western tourists and businessmen.

Anstee, whose own Broughty Ferry Hotel in Boscombe, Spey,

Would the cries of outrage now reverberating round the establishment of self-styled liberals have been heard at all if the Metropolitan Police figures breaking down the incidence of robberies and other violent thefts between blacks and whites had produced the opposite result?

If, instead of showing that a greatly disproportionate number (as well as an absolute majority) of such crimes in London are committed by blacks, the statistics had indicated an equal proportion between blacks and whites, would that most have been committed by whites) would not their publication have been greeted with acclaim by those who now condemn them?

In the light of many years' experience of the reflexes of the race relations pressure groups, and of those in the media who reflect their thinking, whenever there have been reports of other offences involving blacks, we know the answer to these questions now. What is condemned is the information conveyed by the statistics rather than the statistical exercise.

Indeed, this is virtually confirmed by those who, feeling uneasy about saying outright that the figures should have been suppressed, argue that if they were to be produced they should be "interpreted", which is a euphemism for explained away by social causes in the

manner to which we are well accustomed.

Yet for Scotland Yard to have interpreted the statistics would have been for the police to enter the political arena, which is the first thing that the race relations groups would condemn if the police produced explanations of which they disapproved. Quite rightly, therefore, Scotland Yard took the view that as they had the figures and as they were under pressure to publish them they should be released without gloss.

The figures merely confirmed what everybody in and out of the police already knew. To suppress them would have been a political action which would have further damaged the morale of the police who have to face these problems.

Persistently the police are accused of stopping and questioning young black people more than other young people, and it is understandable that they should feel they owe the public an explanation. The public which is owed this explanation includes the innocent young blacks who are stopped and their understandably indignant parents.

winning television play *United Kingdom* and his recent contribution to the Bennite *Manifesto* argued that there should be a maximum national income of £28,000 (more than the Statesman could afford, anyway). He should be able to count on some support from one NS board member, Professor Peter Townes, who was also among *Manifesto*'s contributors.

Despite rumours, and approaches from more than one board member, Christopher Price, MP, will not be trying for the job.

**Bountiful**

Good news for Welsh minks and cormorants. After 10 years the Welsh Water Authority is to stop paying bounty hunters £2 for each dead rodent and up to £1 for each bird presented to its warden. The system now abandoned was intended to protect stocks of salmon and trout.

The food chemistry group of the Royal Society of Chemistry began its 1982 programme with appropriate expertise yesterday when a symposium on recent advances in the chemistry of milk and dairy products was introduced by Dr G. C. Cheeseman.

**Hard cases**

Recently published crime figures may be contributing to some doctory decisions handed down recently from the judicial benches.

A judge at Croydon Crown Court was considering sending a

The explanation is provided by the statistics.

At the time the figures were produced, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr Gilbert Kelland, stressed that black criminals were a small minority of the black population, but this is no reason for refusing to face the fact that in this particularly vicious type of crime, black criminals are predominant.

The Scarman report itself discussed the whole question of the recent riots in the light of the problems and difficulties specific to black communities. This done, what more natural than that the police should respond by producing the facts about violent robberies involving those communities.

They have done a service to the black as well as the white community by showing us what we face. To have appeared to suppress the truth would have been to attempt to bottle up public anger and risk its eventual explosion.

However, it is perhaps necessary to explain this anger to the black community. Some of the shriller voices who purport to represent them ask why this

particular kind of crime should be picked on? Why not fraud or motoring offences, say, in which whites presumably predominate?

The answer is simple. Some crimes are held to be more morally offensive, heinous and disgusting than others, and what disgusts most people about this particular sort is its wanton cruelty, heartlessness, and sheer inhumanity — particularly to the defenceless old and usually poor people who are among its principal victims, and who (whatever other crimes existed) used not long ago to be able to walk the streets of their neighbourhood unharmed.

The great law-abiding majority of the black community is against the vicious assault of blacks against whites, but the police nevertheless find reluctance among the black community to cooperate in helping identify or in delivering up suspects.

Likewise, while there is now a general assumption that there ought to be a due proportion of blacks on a jury when blacks are tried, there is an equal belief among police and public

(which the experiences of some white jurors does nothing to diminish) that black jurors may be reluctant to convict their own.

Yet the idea that juries should be balanced between races affronts our whole judicial history, in which evidence was tried on behalf of the community as a whole, not on behalf of its separate parts.

It was precisely for fear of such fragmentation of society that some of us argued over the years, not against immigration, but against the extent to which it was permitted. Reason, alas, was defeated by the false assertion that immigration controls were racist because most immigrants happened to be coloured, and a colour argument which could not have been sustained if they had happened to be white.

I would like to think that the lobby which brought about this state of affairs regretted the results of their argument, but I fear they are still at it.

When a police raid on a club in search of drugs triggered a black riot in Bristol in 1980, the instant response of the race relations

Ronald Butt

# Mugging: facing the hard facts

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## WHEN THE POLICE CRY 'HELP'

By seeking to re-ignite the debate about capital punishment the Police Federation can hardly be expected to win this Parliament to its point of view. In July 1979 the House of Commons voted by a majority of 355 against a motion that the death penalty should again be available to the courts. Front and back benches alike would for the most part be reluctant to go over the ground again when neither the arguments nor the facts to which they relate have since been revolutionized. There was no majority in this Parliament for the restoration of capital punishment nor is there likely to be.

The federation's purpose must have a longer view. It is also perhaps to rally public support for the police who are feeling a bit beleaguered even in their darker moments, deserted after the urban rioting last year, the barrage of criticism it brought down on them, the rising trends in most of the more publicly sensitive categories of crime, and the creeping propensity to public violence in word and deed.

Capital punishment is directly relevant to a very small part of this broad field of concern. But because of the acute difficulties, that even its most limited application gives rise to, and because its presence or absence in the range of penalties available to the courts is quite commonly seen as in some way indicative of the public determination to fight crime, it has to be considered on its merits at any given time.

The moral arguments adduced to show that the state ought not take life in punishment, though weighty and for some minds decisive, do not foreclose the public argument. That must proceed to an examination of the utility of the death penalty for preserving the peace and good order of society. If it can be shown to be a uniquely effective deterrent against criminal activity that poses a continuing threat to life and safety, its reintroduction may be necessary. If that cannot be shown, it is better to be without it in view of the admitted difficulties surrounding its administration and the risk of miscarriage of justice.

So far the case for going back to it has not been made out. It is now claimed that circumstances have altered in two respects which shift the balance of the argument.

## A PROMISE AND A THREAT

Mr Brezhnev's remarks on nuclear weapons in Europe contain a mixture of conciliation and threats, which is fairly familiar. He announced that he was halting the deployment of SS-20 missiles, and that if Nato agreed not to deploy the new Pershing and Cruise missiles he would "carry out a unilateral reduction of the number of our nuclear weapons in Europe as part of the future reductions agreed upon". If, on the other hand, the Americans start "practical preparations" for the deployment of their new missiles he would take "retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, in an analogous position".

First the offer, then the threats. The Soviet Union has already deployed about 300 SS-20s with three warheads each. Since they are mobile and can reach western Europe from behind the Urals, it is meaningless to offer to reduce the number "in Europe". Moreover, it is very probable that 300 is about the number the Soviet Union intended to deploy anyway, so the "freeze" may amount to nothing more than the completion of a programme, though the Americans say they have spotted new sites both east and west of the Urals. If the Americans were to respond by not deploying the new weapons the European theatre would be left with a substantial nuclear imbalance in favour of the Russians.

Of course it can be argued that a strict theatre balance is unnecessary, because the Americans have plenty of long-range weapons with

First there is the reported tendency for professional criminals to carry, and use, firearms in furtherance of their crimes, one consequence of which is death or injury to more policemen on duty. Second, there is terrorism.

Commonsense suggests that the availability of the death penalty would deter professional criminals from going armed in the commission of their crimes; and there is some, though not conclusive, statistical support for commonsense. There is in all probability a significantly longer prison sentence awaiting a robber who shoots and kills a policeman than awaits the convicted author of a vicious and valuable robbery with violence. But, on a rational calculation, the difference may not be perceived so great as to outweigh the worth of the possibility of shooting a way out of trouble if disturbed in the act, and so escaping punishment altogether. Under the present penal system there is not a lot that can be done to reverse the conclusion of that calculation. Making such a killing a capital offence would most decisively reverse it. This is a consideration that weighs in favour of the limited restoration of capital punishment.

It is otherwise with terrorism, terrorism of the political kind motivated, so at least, in the first place, many would say, by religious or ideological fanaticism, beyond the reach of rational penal dissuasion. In the second place, the drama and ceremonies surrounding capital trials and executions invite retaliatory threats and killings, and may be turned to advantage by the terrorists' propaganda agencies. No one who was awake when republicans were starving themselves to death will be in doubt as to the measure of the likely agitation if they had been dying, not at their own hands, but in a British hangman's noose.

Capital punishment would be worse than useless, against the brand of terrorism to which the United Kingdom is now subjected. As a general specific against terrorism it may possibly be decisive in favourable circumstances if applied with the freedom and intensity of counter-terror.

So of the two considerations, freshly adduced in favour of the restoration of the death penalty one is counter-

indicative, the other is positive. But before anyone concludes from that that a case has been made out, he has to meet this difficulty. It is not proposed that all homicides should be hanging offences: only some, of a particularly socially threatening kind. The death penalty is rightly seen as standing apart from all other penalties as uniquely dreadful; and unique also in as much as, once imposed, it cannot be lifted if shown to have been imposed in error. Being a penalty in a class by itself, it is justifiable and fitting only if the crimes to which it attaches are also in a class by themselves, similarly defined by their being uniquely heinous.

In practice that cannot be done: at any rate the congruence was signally absent from the distinctions made between capital and non-capital murder before the penalty was suspended and then abolished (except for high treason) in the 1960s, and no one has since shown how the congruence can be achieved. Without it the death penalty would be a capricious, suspect chronically disturbing element in the penal system. The argument from deterrence would have to be very powerful indeed to overcome that objection; and however it is rationally assessed, it does not come out as strong as that.

Simply to repel the case put forward by the Police Federation is not enough. Nor is there any need to impugn their motives or suspect their intentions in playing on public opinion. The police stand out in front of us for the principle of order and the sway of the law against ever more sophisticated criminal techniques and against lawless and violent inclinations that do not diminish and probably increase. They are not obviously winning the containment. They are subjected to much studied political misrepresentation, in answering which they are not always well served by their most eloquent spokesmen.

Against these odds they remain to a general extent disciplined, civil, honest, capable and identified with the community. We are fortunate. But it is as much the general body of citizens as the police forces themselves that will cause that favoured state to be either preserved or lost. They need our moral and active help. We need to give it, for our sake as much as theirs.

less warning than long-range weapons. Hence Mr Brezhnev's continuing efforts to prevent their deployment. But if there is nothing very new in his offers, there is a new element in his threat of "retaliatory steps" which would involve putting American territory in an "analogous position". The only way of doing this would be to deploy missiles in such a way as to reduce the warning time available to the United States. The Americans have therefore concluded that they may be thinking of putting missiles into Cuba or Central America, though submarines could do the job too.

It seems unlikely that the Russians would wish at this moment to provoke a replay of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, which brought the superpowers close to war. Admittedly their strategic position is better now than it was then, but the risks would still be high. Probably, therefore, Mr Brezhnev is aiming his remarks more at western European public opinion than at the White House itself. But he knows that American opinion is also developing concern about nuclear weapons so he may feel it a good moment for a long-range strategic strike in the psychological war which surrounds the negotiations in Geneva.

Now that these negotiations have recessed until May there is a good opportunity for reflection. It should not be influenced by Soviet threats, but it should take the obvious level of Soviet concern as a sign that behind the Soviet Union's public postures there may be some real willingness to work towards an agreement.

average, 10 days to a fortnight to arrive, sometimes more. Letters from Rome to Naples take, on an average, at least 10 days to arrive. It helps to send letters for Italy express, but it costs £7 and does not make any real difference. English and Americans living in Rome would be well advised to post their letters to England or America at the Vatican Post Office. This post is efficient and

## Effect of Pope's visit on unity

From the Bishop of Chelmsford and the Right Reverend B.C. Butler

Sir, The English Anglican-Roman Catholic Committee (the national body charged with relations between our two churches), of which we are co-chairmen, met in London on March 9. We wish to record the welcome of our committee for the forthcoming pastoral visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to this country. The Pope himself on more than one occasion has stressed his hope that this visit will further the cause of Christian unity in Great Britain, and an equally strong concern has been present in the thinking and planning of those who are organizing the visit. We warmly share this hope for its ecumenical possibilities.

It would be unrealistic to pretend that there is not considerable anxiety about the visit. But these concerns do not, in our view, outweigh the positive gains which we look for and hope for from this visit.

The Pope's presence in this country, in May, cannot be dissociated from the publication within the next month of the final report of Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) and in particular from the role of the Papacy. Yet the visit itself is not to be confused, and in particular we must not expect the visit itself to solve the theological problems discussed by ARCIC.

On May 29 the Pope will be the guest of the Archbishop of Canterbury at a great service in Canterbury Cathedral in which representatives of all the principal Christian traditions in England will be taking part. This service will be followed by a time of "serious and well prepared discussion" between the Pope and the leaders of these churches. In his presidential address to the General Synod of the Church of England the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke about the service, which he hoped would give us "the right model for our attitudes in the country to make the most of the great positive opportunities which will be presented to us by the Pope's visit. In particular we hope it will provide a challenge to deeper commitment to unity among ordinary church members."

We identify ourselves with the Archbishop's words and all upon which Christian people in this country to make the most of the great positive opportunities which will be presented to us by the Pope's visit. In particular we hope it will provide a challenge to deeper commitment to unity among ordinary church members. Yours faithfully, JOHN CHELMSFORD, CHRISTOPHER BUTLER, Bishops of Chelmsford, Chelmsford, Essex, March 16.

## Oil embargo issues.

From Dr George Garai

Sir, Sir John Wilton is right when he says (March 9) that October, 1973, was not one of the finest moments for the American-European alliance, but for a different reason.

While Israel was being attacked and fighting for survival, and while America was trying to fly ammunition and spare parts which Israel needed desperately, America's European allies not only refused to help but denied America the use of European airports and refuelling facilities.

There are two ways of looking at the obligations of an alliance. Sir John Wilton's viewpoint seems to be that because Europe was more dependent on Arab oil than was America, Israel should have been sacrificed for the sake of Europe's needs. Luckily, America did not share that view. Had she done so history would not have looked kindly on the Western alliance.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE GARAI, Acting General Secretary, The Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, Balfour House, 100, 741 High Road, Finchley, N12, March 9.

## The new poor

From Miss Astrid Moses

Sir, On first reading, Dr Peter Bird's letter (March 10) appears to make a valid point, viz. poor, shivering academics contrasted with the luxurious life-style enjoyed by industrial tycoons. However, I am sure that if Dr Bird ventures out from his chilly cloister he might well find even more arctic conditions, possibly even coarser toilet tissue.

Any graduate fortunate enough to succeed in obtaining employment in these hard times can look forward to a life of stress, pressure, tension and competition in equal measure if he or she is going to survive in industry. Perhaps they should be allowed to enjoy a spot of high living before stepping on to the treadmill.

Incidentally, it is highly unlikely that any large company would pay £50 per night for an hotel room as they almost invariably enjoy special low rates with the various hotel groups.

I am also wondering whether Dr Bird wrote his letter to you in a 60-minute lunch break, as I am doing now. Yours faithfully, ASTRID MOSES, 3 Eden Road, Molecroft, Beverley, North Humberside, March 11.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Far-sighted policy for electricity

From Professor J. M. Cassels, FRS

Sir, In a report, "Power chiefs criticized over wasted electricity" (March 15), you set out, whether fully or not, criticisms of the "power chiefs" by the Electricity Consumers' Council. The main thrust of the criticisms appears to be that the "power chiefs" have been stupid and greedy in presiding over the growth of the Central Electricity Generating Board to the size it is today.

As an observer, and often a critic, of the CEBG I would like to express the view that such comment is unfair. Curiously enough the real culprit is not mentioned in your report — the fact that in this country it seems to take 10-15 years to finish a major power station. With a lead time so long the "power chiefs" would have to be clairvoyant to get the system right, and certainly they are not that.

If we look back 15 years we see Mr Heath's government trying to urge the country into growth at 4 per cent pa by telling every important industrial sector not to mind what the others were doing, but to see that it was itself doing its independent bit towards a more active future. The "power chiefs" duly did their bit by planning a very large electricity system and setting into motion the elements that had a long lead time, the power stations.

It is by this process that we have arrived at a generating system which is too large for the country as it is, unfortunately wallowing in the depths of a depression instead of growing steadily at 4 per cent pa. We have arrived at a time when the "power chiefs" (nor, in my opinion, Mr Heath) for a national political and economic experiment which perhaps should have

been tried but which, quite simply, failed.

What we should do is to inquire more actively and publicly why we cannot build power stations in a time span more like that required to win a major world war, say, six years. If we could do that we should have a very much better chance of planning our needs correctly in future.

What is wrong? Do government and Whitehall fail to give the CEBG adequate delegated authority? Does the CEBG over-engineer its stations so that they are just too elaborate? Does a left-wing element in the unions seek to damage the country where it is vulnerable by provoking trouble on the building sites?

Do we encourage the men who build a power station as we ought to?

At the moment, as I understand it, the labour force that works on a power station is sacked when it is finished. If that is so, then wonder they work a little slowly. Should we not try to build up an experienced and skilful labour force by arranging that good men who finish one power station will find another waiting for them to start? There could, say, be a bonus on a sliding scale for veterans working on their second or subsequent power station.

I suggest that we ought to be seeking the answers to questions like these, rather than trying to shift the blame for an unfortunate history on to the shoulders of a few.

Yours faithfully, J. M. CASSELS, University of Liverpool, Department of Physics, Oliver Lodge Laboratory, Oxford Street, Liverpool, March 16.

### Closing the frontiers

From Lord Hatch of Lusby

Sir, On March 4 I was informed by a minister of the Foreign Office in the House of Lords that the number of British citizens receiving supplementary services overseas has fallen from 4,083 in 1979 to 2,975 in 1981. The minister added that the reductions are expected to continue at about 10 per cent per annum over the next few years.

When the increase in fees for overseas services is taken into account, it is added to the reduction in British citizens enabled to serve abroad, it is clear that our communications with the rest of the world are undergoing a drastic change.

The minister does not seem particularly concerned about the deterioration in our relations with other peoples. He even suggested that foreign governments "sometimes choose to use the aid funds for other purposes", though he must have known that it is the British Government which has deliberately cut the aid funds without giving the other governments any choice.

Yours faithfully, JOHN HATCH, House of Lords, March 8.

### Mansion House plans

From the President of the Royal Town Planning Institute

Sir, If our cities are ever to break away from their state nineteenth and twentieth-century forms the planning authorities will need to take a relaxed view of schemes for the improvement of the city as a period piece to be preserved at all costs.

These remarks are not directed purely to the form of the city. It would be equally sensible to encourage thinking about its function and we should be wary of substantial public investment where this serves only to maintain nineteenth and twentieth-century functions which are out of date. Sadly, alternative functions are not being given full consideration in some cities and we are prone to treat the government rather than the causes of urban decline. But that is a bigger issue.

Personally I find the design for the new Royal Town Planning Institute building stimulating and there is little inspiration in the layout for the square. These are not good planning reasons for refusal and

I believe that many people in this country, not least in the business world, are more concerned than the Government with this increasing evidence of British insularity. When try to recruit British staff to the University of Zambia I am told that there is little chance of doing so as our supplements have been cut from 75 to 36 and will continue to fall.

When I am asked to advise graduates as to where they should take their higher degrees I am told that fees at British universities are twice as high as in the United States. This drastically alters the relationship between Britain and the rest of the world is taking place almost unnoticed. I believe that a great many people in this country would be seriously concerned about its effects, particularly on the younger generation, if the Government openly stated their policy intentions.

Yours faithfully, JOHN HATCH, House of Lords, March 8.

### National service

From Mr Desmond Neligan

Sir, Prior to 1960, when there was compulsory National Service, provision was made by the 1948 National Service Act for application to be made to an independent committee for postponement of call-up on the ground that hardship would be caused to the applicant, and/or to his dependants.

The proportion of such applications to the young men in fact conscripted was, no doubt, very small; nevertheless, in the event of the committee refusing to grant postponement, appeal lay to the "umpire", a barrister appointed by the Crown to hear the appeals.

It happened that from 1955 until the abolition of National Service in 1960 I was the umpire under the 1948 Act and heard appeals in England, Scotland and Wales. I have no recollection of the number of them, which

formed only a small proportion of the applications that came before the committees, but I do recall that in the vast majority of cases the grounds of the appeal were completely genuine.

May it not, perhaps, be inferred from the fact that the majority of conscripts did not apply for postponement of call-up, and from the further fact that the majority of those who made such applications had good grounds for doing so, that in the late 1950s young men and their relatives accepted National Service as one of the facts of life? Is there any good reason for supposing that some form of national service would not be equally acceptable today?

Yours faithfully, DESMOND NELIGAN, Frohishers, Danhill Crossroads, West Chilton, Pudding, Sussex, March 11.

### Cattle market welfare

From Mr A. C. W. Hart

Sir, The reason for the RSPCA inspectors' reduction about which Mr J. S. R. Griffith complains (March 11) is simply money. The RSPCA faced a deficit of almost £2m for 1982. Stringent cuts were necessary throughout. Unlike Government departments, we cannot put up charges if costs exceed money available.

Our inspectors will still attend markets. Spot checks will still be made. Our inspectors will just not be able to spend quite as long as hitherto at each market. Our resources in any event could never allow us to attend each of the 500 markets all the time. We would prefer to see animals slaughtered near the point of

production rather than transported up to 200 miles or more for commercial reasons.

We have indeed an RSPCA markets working party sitting currently. This is investigating all aspects of market welfare. It is receiving evidence from all involved in markets including the veterinary profession and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The report when published towards the end of the year is likely to require stringent improvements.

Yours faithfully, ANELAY HART, Chairman of the Council, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Causeway, Horsham, West Sussex, March 15.

## Pirating of film cassettes

From Mr Michael Winner

Sir, I have recently been made aware of the extraordinary volume of illegal business of selling pirated film cassettes in this country. My film *Death Wish II*, has the dubious distinction of being the fastest ever available on the underground video tapes sold all over England at this moment. I also understand it has been playing in pubs in Dublin for some six weeks, and is available via roundmen in Hastings on a door-to-door basis!

Last year the American Trade Association estimated that film rentals worldwide lost through illegal video sales of films amounted to £500m. This figure will have increased substantially by now. One hundred million pounds was reckoned to be lost by United Kingdom cinemas alone.

Prosecutions are hampered by the 1956 Copyright Act, which provides penalties of 40 shillings to £50. Since cinema managers have reported being offered £4,000 to "lend" films to pirates overnight, even private actions for damages are insignificant in relation to the problem. I understand the highest award in this case is £12,000 damages and £8,000 costs.

Lord Fletcher is now steering a Bill through the House of Lords which, if passed, will make it illegal to copy a pirated video, which would transform the situation. It is to be hoped that his Bill will pass the House of Lords and then find time in the Commons, even though as estimated £100m will have been lost in this country by the time it becomes law. Included in that, presumably, is a vast loss to the inland Revenue, and thus to the nation.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL WINNER, Scimitar Films Ltd, 6-8 Saville Street, W1, March 4.

## Conflict of interest

From Mr J. Raymond Hawthorn

Sir, We realise of course that journalists — and editors, perhaps — are people who have mortgages and not building society accounts. Hence the general jubilation when the rates come down. But in this same country of ours there are very many people, especially the old, to whom building society interest is a major part of income, and they do not share this feeling.

Some are in fact now losing a sixth of the income from their savings, but no table appears on your front page to illustrate the loss, nor do interviewers badger the societies' spokesmen to think of their impoverished investors.

Is it too much to hope that you, Sir, at least, will see that your staff give fair weight to this side of the transaction? After all, whose money is it that you are borrowing?

I am, Sir, yours, etc, J. R. HAWTHORN, Mayfield, Pembroke, Leominster, Herefordshire, March 13.

## Interpreting statistics

From Mr D. W. Frith

Sir, I read with interest David Walker's article (March 3) about unemployment amongst non-whites. It seemed a pity, however, that the census results shown in the accompanying diagram were not discussed in the text since there is a danger of misinterpretation of the figures presented.

The first principle to get straight is that only birthplace information is available from the 1981 census. Clearly there will be some correspondence with the concept "non-white" but the non-white population born in this country cannot be measured using 1981 census data. Thus the figures quoted cannot be for "concentrations of non-white people" as the title states.

Not only this, but the proportions given are for the population living in households with heads born in the New Commonwealth and Pakistan (NCWP) which will obviously include non-NCWP-born members of the households. This misleads the NCWP-born in other households. Also included in the census figures will be people not traditionally thought of as non-white. For instance, Haringey's relatives accept National Service as one of the facts of life? Is there any good reason for supposing that some form of national service would not be equally acceptable today?

Yours faithfully, DAVID FRITH, Borough Planning Office, Borough of Haringey, Hornsey Town Hall, The Broadway, Crouch End, N8, March 8.

## Operas in contest

From Mr Mosco Carner

Sir, In his review of *Margot la Rouge* (February 22) your music critic, Paul Griffiths, asserts that, while Delius's opera was written for the Concorso Sonzogno of 1902, a similar contest was organized by the rival firm of Ricordi a dozen years earlier that brought forth *Cavalleria Rusticana* as the winning work.

The facts are quite different. For one thing, Ricordi never sponsored an open competition and for another he rejected Mascagni's opera, when Puccini showed him its score, out of hand, saying that "I do not believe in it" — one of the few miscalculations ever made by this shrewd judge of operatic winners.

Mascagni did enter the Sonzogno contest and won it in 1890 with sensational acclaim. Yours faithfully, MOSCO CARNER, 14 Elsworth Road, NW3.







## BUSINESS NEWS

Government urged to rush through licensing

## Call for 30-channel cable TV



Mrs Thatcher: personal interest in project



Mr Kenneth Baker: studying report

Tesco has also contributed and is at present involved in running an experiment in Gateshead in which goods can be ordered from an electronic terminal several miles from its store.

The authors say that "wire" Britain would require an investment of £1,000m a year for the next 10 years, but they are confident that the funds are available.

"Our investigations have revealed considerable interest by the private firms (not only from established cable companies) in the possibility of participating in cable systems and we have no doubt that funds would be available to finance the installation of the cable systems," the report says.

The decision must be made by the middle of this year the authors say, and the necessary mechanisms for controlling the operators by the beginning of next year.

However, the report strongly favours encouragement for British manufacturers of cable and the

electronic equipment to act quickly. "There is a very limited time in which industrial capability and market opportunity will exist in the United Kingdom. Beyond then, the chance of creating a strong United Kingdom presence in cable systems will have disappeared and with it some thousands of jobs and prospects of substantial export earnings," the panel says.

The report is being closely studied by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Information Technology Minister.

If the panel's findings are given immediate approval the first part of a national cable television system could be operational within 18 months. At a cost of £5-10 a month to the subscribers.

The advisory group suggests a minimum of 30 channels of which at least 20

would be devoted to entertainment. The other channels would include facilities for remote shopping, banking and similar consumer services.

The cable to wire half of the United Kingdom — most of the densely populated parts of the country — has been estimated to cost between £2,000m and £3,000m. To wire more than 70 per cent of the country the report could raise that cost to about £5,000m.

According to the cable advisers it would cost about £200-£300 a home for a town with a population of 100,000.

Eight companies at present have licenses to operate an experiment in cable television in a number of areas around the United Kingdom. Most of them carry the three broadcast television channels and about three or four more.

These systems have in all 110,000 subscribers. In the United Kingdom 2.6 million people use cable to receive the normal television picture broadcast because of local reception difficulties.

Mr Carlos van Roffelghem, the company's president, has ordered early retirement for staff aged over 55, reduced salary scales for new recruits, and proposes a salary reduction of 2 per cent for staff and a levy of 15 per cent on earnings over £350 a month.

These measures, drastic by Belgian standards, are in response to threats from Mr Herman de Croo the Belgian Minister for Communications to let the company slide into bankruptcy through withdrawal of the traditional government subsidy.

Sabena, which is reputed to employ more staff per aircraft than any other national airline, has incurred losses more or less consistently since 1958.

Its deficit last year was about Bel Fr 3,500m (£44m) and without the new measures losses would forecast to total Bel Fr 3,000m this year. Such a loss would bring the company's accumulated deficit to about Bel Fr 18m.

Mr Van Roffelghem said he wanted to bring the airline to break even point by the end of next year. The airline's capital had to be restructured in the process and here the Government would have to act.

□ Last year Swissair made a net profit of Sw Fr 54.3m (£13.7m) compared with Sw Fr 44.3m (£11.6m) in 1981.

Total revenue went up last year to Sw Fr 3,300m (£854m) from Sw Fr 2,900m (£757.2m) in the previous year. Expenditure before depreciation rose to Sw Fr 3,130m from Sw Fr 2,698m.

As a result, the gross profit improved to Sw Fr 262m from Sw Fr 202m.

Ordinary and supplementary depreciation accounted for Sw Fr 208m, leaving a net profit of Sw Fr 54.3m in 1980. Ordinary depreciation amounted to Sw Fr 158m.

With the profit balance brought forward from the previous year, Sw Fr 58.2m, at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting to be held in Zurich on April 30.

## Post Office under fire over forecasts

The Post Office, which now expects to make an £80m profit this year, is under fire for using earlier low profit forecasts to justify raising postal charges.

The Post Office Users' National Council (POUNC) told a Parliamentary Select Committee on Industry and Trade that the postal side of the corporation was expected to make £70m yet the original forecast in September of last year was £5m.

After the proposed price increases in postal charges the corporation is expected to make a profit of £48m which would be required to do to meet the Government financial targets of 2 per cent return on revenue.

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By January, POUNC was informed by the Post Office that due to a number of circumstances including good volume in Christmas mail the profit was expected to be over £70m instead of the budgeted £48m.

After negotiations the Post Office agreed to defer its proposed increase of 9.3 per cent on postal charges for a month from January 1.

Other forecasting examples cited by the council were, in October 1980, a forecast loss of £38m without tariff increase and a forecast profit of £7m with a tariff increase, although the actual profit made was £23.2m and forecast in October 1979 of £35m loss for year 1979/80 became a profit of £49.3m.

The report has been prepared for Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, who has taken a personal interest in the project.

"Such licensing could take place initially under existing legislation and administrative arrangements," the report concludes.

A policy statement by the Government is now expected as a result of the report to which 21 British companies contributed. These included cable manufacturers like BICC, travel agents Thomas Cook and retail shops like Debenhams.

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## Commission rise cut back

The Stock Exchange has yielded to widespread criticism of its new commission charges by cutting the proposed increase in fees to small investors. The effect of the new commission scales will result in an increase in stockbrokers' income of 4.2 per cent compared with the 7.3 per cent rise first sought. The new equity scale proposed by the Council raises the charge on smaller transactions by 10 per cent against the 16.7 per cent originally suggested. This new basic rate of 1.65 per cent will raise the cost of a typical £2,000 equity bargain by £3.

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## Back to Ever Ready



## Plessey is feeling better . . . Tokyo looks poorly

## Going Dutch brings £19m for expansion

Plessey's final exit from capacitor production seems to point the way to future microelectronics, and specifically connector, production expansion in the United States (Drew Johnston writes).

Sale of the United Kingdom, United States, Italian and West German capacitor plants to Arcotronics Holdings of the Netherlands for £19m was being regarded yesterday as a good deal, even though the share price dropped 3p to 375p. But, under the circumstances of yesterday's overall market slide, the slight fall could be interpreted as a mute approval of the deal.

Capacitor production is struggling against a pronounced fall in demand. Last week, Standard Telephone and Cables, one of the biggest European producers of capacitors, announced that its components subsidiary had seen profits drop from £12m in 1980 to £2m last year.

Plessey, ranked among the biggest capacitor producers in Europe, saw its own division record sales of £26.4m for the year to April 1981. But market analysts expect this year's profit figures will reflect a big dip in demand.

The group said yesterday that the proceeds of the sale will be

used to reduce overseas borrowings made against the assets sold. The balance will be held for existing mainstream business.

Connectors are used extensively in circuit-board microelectronics and with their application to the telecommunications, defence-related and data processing business, volume growth is expected to be around 20 per cent a year.

Plessey's balance sheet is now understood to show around £100m in cash, so acquisition speculation is bound to be strong. One analyst says: "This gives it the ability to buy something interesting."

Any purchase — there is also talk of a link-up with one of the bigger United States communications businesses in a move into the office systems field — will firm up an already strong rating around 15.

Analysts are looking for 1982 profits of £108m and a gross dividend yield of 3.7 per cent. For 1983, forecasts put this up to £126m and a yield of 4.3 per cent.

## Race for high yields

The malaise in the Japanese stock market over the past few months is the reverse of all the euphoria of last summer (Sally White writes). Great were the hopes of the British unit trust groups, and Saudi Arabian oil sheikhs who poured millions of dollars into Tokyo, expecting a



Sir John Clark, chairman of Plessey: mute approval of a good deal

large capital gain on the yen. Instead the yen has fallen back sharply, as the Japanese economy has started economic forecasters by going into a deep slump.

Consumer goods comprise the bulk of Japanese exports. With continuing recession in Europe, and the United States recession deepening, Japanese manufacturers have seen order books cut back sharply.

Sony's share price has fallen back from the 1981 high of yen 5,960 to yen 2,990. Hitachi, a typical blue chip share, is down from the 1981 high of yen 947 to yen 560.

According to a survey by *Nihon Keizai Shinbun*, the leading Japanese economic newspaper, a survey of 865 leading companies shows that profits in the first half

of fiscal 1982 will fall by 4 per cent. Poor export sales of audio equipment and electronic parts, and lower growth of sales of video tape recorders are mainly to blame.

Canon Electronic has blamed the squeeze on profits and orders of audio equipment in its forecast of flat pretax profits on a Japanese accounting basis for 1982. Sanyo Seiki has revised downward its forecast of profits to be announced late summer from yen 1,800m to yen 1,600m.

While cuts in sales of electrical goods are the most important single factor in the poor third-quarter gnp figures — the 0.9 per cent in the October to December was the first quarterly real gnp fall in nearly 7 years — the fall in

the yen has been brought about by other causes.

Interest rates in the United States are overwhelmingly higher than those in Japan: the gap is currently 9 per cent. That has proved too much for both international and Japanese investors, who have turned their backs on the Tokyo stock market to chase high yields in New York.

Shares have been the only market into which the Japanese authorities have allowed international investors to put sizeable sums of money — other markets have in the past been restricted. That is why the stock market has reacted so violently, falling as Opec fund managers as well as European "punters" switched their savings.

## The marks of success

Another Marks & Spencer's supplier — this time Corah, the Leicester-based underwear, knitwear and socks group — is talking of strong order books, recruiting staff and better profit margins (Sally White writes). Sales are up from £43.2m to £46.8m, profits have closed the year at £1.63m, against £1.76m. The net profits as a percentage of sales have gone up from 2.3 in the first half of the year to 4.6 in the second.

Analysts were surprised by the improvement, which is why the shares rose 1/4p to 43p against a falling market. Mr Nicholas Corah, executive chairman, hopes a continued good performance will enable a recommendation to be made for an increased dividend; this year it is maintained at 2.9p. Mr Corah's reasons for the better margins were: "Steady increase in the volume of production, a modest improvement of our selling price, the benefits of our £1.9m a year capital investment programme, and cost-cutting."

Staff is already up 100 in this year to 3,850, and another 100 are likely to be employed by the year end. Current cost earnings per share are up from 0.3p to 1.4p, gross earnings on an historic basis are down, however, at 5.5p against 5.9p.

## INTERNATIONAL



## ZAMBIA

Twenty eastern and southern African states are meeting in Lusaka to explore ways of stopping cheap exports of their raw materials to industrialized countries.

Mr Henry Meebela, Zambian Minister for Development Planning, told the fifth meeting of the committee of officials of the multinational programming and operational centre: "It is sad that we export our raw materials only to re-import them as finished goods at astronomical prices, resulting in a situation in which our exports fall by ever increasing wide margins to pay for the imports."

## SWITZERLAND

Nine western banks have begun discussions on the Romanian debt, estimated at between \$10,000m and \$12,000m (£5,500m to £6,625m), at a meeting in Zurich organized by the Union Bank of Switzerland.

The turnover index of the Swiss chemical industry last year rose to an average of 137.5, base 1975, compared with 124.3 in 1980, the Swiss Chemical Industry Association said.

## POLAND

Poland has lost half of a \$75m (£41.6m) order from Hongkong for four 83,000-ton oil tankers, because Gdynia shipyard is too late with delivery. World Wide Shipping of Hongkong disclosed yesterday. Only two of the four vessels will be completed by the yard.

## UNITED STATES

Nestle said it has developed policy guidelines on the marketing of infant formula by its subsidiaries and agents in countries that have not yet adopted the World Health Organization's International code of marketing of breast milk substitutes.

United States factories operated at a seasonally adjusted 71.8 per cent in February.

## ROMANIA

Romania will need to import this year at least 15 million tons of iron ore and more than 3 million tons of coke if the country is to produce the targeted 14.2 million tons of steel.

## THOMAS TILLING

## Aggression pays off in the US

One of Britain's most aggressive growth companies, the conglomerate Thomas Tilling, whose interests range from Cornhill Insurance and Penny Polity rights to construction and energy equipment, managed only 4 per cent increase in pre tax profits last year to £73.6m.

The final dividend, however, was increased by 13 per cent to 6.4p gross, which after maintained interim of 5p gross, gives a total payout for the year of 11.43p.

Sales rose much faster than profits, ending the year at £2,050m, an increase of 21 per cent. Sales growth was dominated by its performance in the United States, where Thomas Tilling has invested \$500m in 100 companies. While the British share of profits before tax and interest fell from 62.6 per cent to 47.3 per cent, the United States share rose from 28.9 per cent to 52.3 per cent.

Energy equipment, health care and engineering all performed well in the United States, although some quarrying operations lost money. Overall, energy equipment contributed £30.4m of £108m profits before interest and tax, the single biggest item.

Energy equipment's share in 1980 was £13.1m. Insurance raised its share from £9.3m to £12.5m, mainly from investment income.

Mr Francis Black, Thomas Tilling's finance director, said he expects further good growth from energy equipment this year. The company is also trying to reduce its United States tax charge, which helped to push the 1981 tax liability up from £14.1m to £25.5m. At the same time, however, currency translations added £4.3m to profits.

Another currency effect was that of the £64m net increase in borrowings, £42m came from translating foreign currency borrowings into sterling. As a policy, Thomas Tilling normally matches overseas assets with local currency borrowings.

Current cost figures give a rather different picture. Group profit before tax is up 27 per cent to £40.6m, reflecting a decline in inflation. But after allowing for a sharp increase in the current cost deficit trans-

ferred from reserves to £13.3m from £6.8m, earnings per share fell by 0.4p to 6.3p. Historic earnings per share were 2.9p lower at 18.6p where the dividend is covered 2.3 times.

## MORAN GROUP

## Results down

Christopher Moran Group, the troubled insurance broker whose shares have been suspended since November 1980, yesterday reported half-year results for the six months to July 31 1981.

These show pretax profits down from £963,000 to £637,000 but the group says this includes results of the Lloyd's underwriting agency companies up to their disposal of June 26 although, under the terms of the sale agreement, these profits were for the benefit of the purchaser, Stenhouse Holdings, which bought the underwriting agency interests for £3.1m last year.

Mr Christopher Moran was acquitted of fraud charges at the Old Bailey last year. The Committee of Lloyd's is taking proceedings against him.

Excluding profits from underwriting management, the group's profits from broking and other activities fell from £463,000 to £47,000 during these six months.

There is no interim dividend. A £1.39m extraordinary profit reflects the profit on the sale of the underwriting agency companies after deducting the trading profits net of tax.

## Wm COLLINS

## Dividend raised

William Collins & Sons (Holdings), the publishing company, more than doubled pre-tax profits last year, and has increased the dividend by

over 100 per cent, but is still losing substantial amounts in its book manufacturing division.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins' chairman, said yesterday that the unwanted takeover bid from News International, the profits were much in line with those forecast at the time of the bid and the ordinary shares rose 3p to 241p.

Collins is paying a gross final dividend of 6.42p making a total payout for the year of 10.714p.

The book manufacturing division was rationalized in the autumn of 1979 when 600 people were made redundant. Yesterday Collins said it had spent a further £514,000 on redundancy payments largely relating to further rationalizations in that division.

For the year to December 27 last, Collins' pre-tax profits rose from £2m to £4.3m on a turnover up £10m to £73.4m. Borrowings, reduced by £4m from £9.25m,

meant that interest charges fell just under half to £1.2m.

Profits retained went up by a third to £1.6m after the group deducted £151,000 for defending the takeover bid from News International. The profits were much in line with those forecast at the time of the bid and the ordinary shares rose 3p to 241p.

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## LEX SERVICE

## Profits drive

The car distributor, which last year severed its connections with the hotel business and moved into electronic components, reported pretax profits from £12.8m to £15.8m in 1981 and is paying an unchanged dividend of 10p gross.

The profits rise was entirely due to the fall in interest charges from £8.2m to £2.3m, which more than offset a £2m fall in operating profits to £19m. Lex benefited from the cash raised through a succession of sales

although, in October, it bought Schwebe Electronics in the United States for \$46.6m (£25.7m) and ended the year with a net debt £9m lower at £32m.

Retention of sales sharply from £5.5m to £16.1m, reflecting both the higher profits and a £6m extraordinary profit, which arose from book profits on recent disposals.

Operating profits were £4m lower at the half-way stage so there has been some recovery during the second half, helped by a 10-week contribution from Schwebe.

## BODDINGTONS

## Inflation beaters

Boddingtons Breweries, the independent Manchester brewer, raised pre-tax profits by 15.8 per cent to £5.25m in the year to December, as sales slipped just 1.2 per cent.

The profit, and the final dividend of 2.7p making 4.97p for the year, were in line with the forecast made at the time of its £23m acquisition of Oldham Brewery in January. Turnover rose 18.7 per cent from £24.7m to £29.3m.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

Dealings in the shares of Norsk Data, the Norwegian mini-computer manufacturer, are expected to start on March 26 in the London market following the placing of 295,000 shares of Kr40 at Kr340 (£32) per share.

Hoare Govett will place 230,000 shares, with the balance going to Scandinavian interests. The net proceeds of the issue will amount to approximately Kr97m.

Caisse National Des Telecommunications, the French telecommunications finance body, has signed a contract to float a £20,000m, 10-year Samurai bond on the Japanese capital market through an underwriting syndicate of 47 firms. This is the first Samurai bond to be issued by the French firm.

## OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Procter and Gamble has reached an agreement to purchase Morton-Norwich Products, pharmaceutical company, for \$371m (£205m). The transaction is subject to certain governmental filings and approvals, including the expiration of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Act waiting period, the company said.

Two of the worldwide chain of 1,550 Wienerwald Restaurants will be sold as franchises in an attempt to improve the liquidity of the Wienerwald Group, according to Mr Kurt Liechtenstein, its finance manager. He said the need for cash arose after some of the restaurant's creditors became "a little disturbed" in recent days.

top of cuts of \$200 a barrel in the price of oil, the Phillips Petroleum, down \$1.00 to \$28, Standard Oil Ohio \$1.10 to \$33.75, Standard Oil Indiana \$1.00 to \$37.75. A block of 500,000 Exxon shares was traded at 23.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by two points to 796.33 after a couple of hours. Advances outnumbered declines by 502 to 495, among the 1,445 issues traded.

Ashland Oil and Diamond Shamrock lowered the price they will pay for crude oil, \$2.00 and \$3.00 a barrel, respectively, on

New York, March 17. — Energy shares led the New York stock market lower early today as the price of oil fell, continuing the erosion in crude oil prices.

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## Clydesdale Bank

## HOUSE MORTGAGE RATE

Clydesdale Bank PLC announces that with effect from Thursday 1st April, 1982 its House Mortgage Rate is being reduced by 1½ to 13¾ per annum debited quarterly equivalent to an effective annual rate of 14.5%.

## Y. J. LOVELL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

MAIN GROUP ACTIVITIES: Building, Residential and Commercial Developments, Plant Hire, Timber Importers and Merchants

## Progress Continued in Difficult Conditions

## SUMMARISED RESULTS

	1981	1980
Group Turnover	5000	5000
Profit before Taxation	137.0	137.0
Profit after Taxation	3,192	2,876
Profit attributable to Shareholders	2,941	2,675
Ordinary Dividend 8p per share (1980 7.0p)	251	491
Earnings per Ordinary Share	42.6p	38.7p

Extracts from Statement by Chairman, Sir Peter Trench

"... while turnover remained static we again produced record profits — an increase of 11%... in a year which I believe has been one of the worst the industry has experienced."

"1982 will be hard going but the year has started well and we are determined to take full advantage of opportunities that will present themselves. There is every reason to believe that any economic upturn will be rapidly reflected in those areas of construction where the Lovell Group is strongest."

**Lovell**

Y. J. LOVELL (HOLDINGS) LIMITED

## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

## The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Gross	Yld	Actual	P/E	Full
126	100	Ass Brit Ind	CULS	76	—	10.0	7.9	—	—	—
75	62	Airgroup Group	—	76	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0	—
51	33	Armagh & Rhodes	—	45	—	9.0	8.8	8.5	—	—
205	187	Bardon Hill	—	197	—	9.7	9.6	11.7	—	—
100	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	—	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—	—
104	64	Deborah Services	—	63	—	6.0	9.4	3.2	6.0	—
131	97	Frank Horsell	—	127	—	6.0	5.0	11.4	23.5	—
83	39	Frederick Parker	—	80	—	6.4	8.0	4.1	7.8	—
76	46	George Blair	—	53	—	1.1	—	—	—	—
102	53	Ind Res Castings	—	95	—	7.3	7.7	6.8	10.3	—
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	—	109	—	15.7	14.4	—	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	—	97	—	7.0	7.2	1.1	6.9	—
130	108	James Borough	—	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4	—
334	248	Robert Jenkins	—	248	—	31.3	12.6	3.4	8.8	—
63	51	Scruttons "A"	—	63	—	5.3	8.4	9.7	9.0	—
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	—	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5	—
15	10	Twinklco 15% ULS	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
86	66	Twinklco 15% ULS	—	79	—	15.0	19.0	—	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	—	25	—	8.0	12.2	4.5	7.6	—
103	73	Walter Alexander	—	78	—	6.4	8.2	5.1	9.1	—
262	212	W. S. Yeates	—	225	—	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7	—

Prices now available on Prestel page 46146

PEOPLE  
Pele in  
World C  
of coffee

NEW  
APPOINTMENT



## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## Pele in World Cup of coffee

Brazil is planning a multi-million dollar publicity campaign using soccer superstar Edson Pele and the entire national team to boost global sales of its coffee before the start of the World Cup competition in June.

The Brazilian Coffee Institute (IBC), which controls exports of the commodity, said Brazilian coffee would be advertised throughout the media in Europe, the United States and Japan.

Pele, who has signed a preliminary contract with the IBC, will receive a maximum of 10 per cent of the cost of all advertising in which he appears.

## Promiscuity in a bottle?

Trevor Barker really is having his gâteau and eating it. Barker, marketing manager of Food and Wine from France, the French Government's promotion organization in this country, is about to embark on this year's advertising campaign for wine, under the slogan "French wine: the affordable pleasure."

For the first time, Barker and FWF are to advertise in women's magazines, those bastions of monogamous perseverance, reflecting the increasing importance of housewives as buyers of wine.

But on Monday, television viewers in London, the South-east and the Midlands will see the first of the FWF commercials.

These show a cosy dinner at which a smiling Englishman pours wine for an appreciative woman. "Why eat these men smiling?" he breathes the voice-over. "Because it is celebrating his wife's birthday with a bottle of wine... or because of the pleasure of sharing such a good wine for well under £3... or is it because this is not a wife?"

Says Barker: "Somebody at the Independent Television Contractors' Association asked us whether we were selling French wine or promiscuity."



Michael McHatton: two hats

## Two kinds of baby food

Michael McHatton is now in two kinds of baby food business. Wearing one hat, that of Victoria Baby Foods, McHatton is the United Kingdom distributor of Gallia baby foods, which he came across when holidaying in France with a family party that included his youngest daughter, Victoria, then six months old.

Wearing a second hat, that of Executive Business Services, McHatton is now spoon-feeding cash-starved young companies with a consultancy service specializing in raising finance.

He came across this stock-in-trade not in France but right here, in Britain, in the long years setting up in business on his own after he lost his job as chief accountant of TWW, the television contractor for Wales and the West of England which lost its IBA contract to Harlech in 1967.

Hugh Jones, the local branch president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (the Mormons) in Llanelli, South Wales, has an intriguing suggestion for the re-classification of one branch of labour, missionaries.

Jones, who says he cannot find suitable rented housing for some in-commuting Mormon missionaries, has turned to the house letting committee of the borough council with the suggestion that the missionaries should qualify for the council's "key worker" accommodation.

If such a request is unusual in coming from a church and not noticeably a poor one at that, the accommodation sought is not. The newcomers are a couple and not one of those Mormon families with more wives than British council housing was designed to handle.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Philip Birch deputy chairman and managing director of Ward White Group has been appointed chairman and managing director in succession to Mr George McWaters. Mr D. D. De Carle has been appointed a non-executive vice-chairman.

Mr Antony Arfwedson, Mr Martin Lee-Warner and Mr Andrew Pocock have been appointed executive directors and Mr Kristian Wallin a non-executive director of Samuel Montagu & Co.

## Harsh alternatives for the Opec oil ministers

The 13 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries who are meeting in Vienna tomorrow are faced with what are effectively two simple questions. First, can they collectively cut back their production by enough to prevent having to lower the price of their oil? Second, can they, individually, afford to do so?

The answer on both counts could be no.

The meeting, technically a conference which could be turned into a formal mandatory session if progress is made, is taking place against a background of increasing pressure on the oil producers' organization. Faced with a dramatic decline in world oil demand, Opec is already producing less oil than at any time since the mid-1970s.

For the first time in Opec's 21-year history, member nations are being asked to agree to a system of formal quotas which will reduce the group's output even further, this time to 18.5 million barrels a day.

This would be about six million barrels a day — or 25 per cent — less than Opec was producing at the end of last year, and way below its peak production in 1977, when output was 31 million barrels daily. Opec output is officially put at about 20 million barrels a day, although a recent observation by the real total may already be down to 18.5 million barrels.

The significance of what is now being proposed should not be underestimated. Although production cuts have been agreed at past Opec meetings, most recently last June, they have never been adopted by all 13 members in unison and in practice have never been properly implemented for more than a few weeks.

Saudi Arabia, notably, has consistently refused to allow its output levels even to be discussed at Opec meetings, saying that they are a sovereign matter over which Opec is a purely price-fixing organisation — has no authority.

Whether that policy has been formally changed is something that observers at tomorrow's meeting will be most keen to observe. Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, said Saudi Arabia has already reduced its official production ceiling from 8.5 million to 7.5 million barrels a day as from this month.

This reduction is, as Opec admits, critical to achieving the new 18.5 million barrel

quota target, and accounts for two thirds of the 1.5 million barrels a day cut that Opec needs to achieve (see table).

Will even the production quotas be enough to save Opec's official pricing structure, still precariously based on a \$34 a barrel marker crude? The market and many Western oil companies think not, at least in the short term.

On the "spot" market, where marginal cargoes of crude are bought and sold, Saudi Arabian oil is still traded at \$5 to \$6 a barrel less than the official price. The "spot" price of oil products is even weaker, with the price of gas oil and fuel oil products even weaker, with the price of gas oil and fuel oil products even weaker.

It is this which is really dragging down the price of crude oil, rather than the reverse, as has traditionally been the case. It is now cheaper to buy ready-made refined products than it is to buy the crude oil and to go to the expense of turning it into petrol or heating oil. More significant than the "spot" market (which accounts for only 5 per cent of the world oil trade) is what is happening in the contract market.

Non-Opec oil producing countries including the United States, Britain, Mexico, Norway and Egypt have been forced to cut prices in the face of the oil glut. According to Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, nearly 13 million barrels a day of world oil supplies (some 30 per cent of the total) have been reduced in price this year by non-Opec producers, with the cut averaging \$1.90 a barrel.

Only two Opec members, Iran and Venezuela, have reduced official prices so far, which means that the average Opec price has fallen by only 30 cents a barrel. That

disparity cannot be maintained, and the chairmen of both Opec and Shell have indicated publicly in the last few days that Opec output must be trimmed by more than the organization is planning if it is to hold present prices.

The pressure on some individual members of Opec is becoming intense. Iran, still locked in an expensive war with Iraq and being treated with great wariness by potential customers in the light of its volatile political environment, has already cut its prices by an estimated \$4 a barrel, with apparently the tacit acquiescence of its fellow Opec members. Venezuela, which produces a large quantity of heavy oil, where world demand has slumped particularly deeply, has also been treated as a special case, and cut the prices of some of its crude.

Already, nine Opec members do not produce enough oil to meet their domestic requirements, and some of them — particularly the North African producers who compete directly with North Sea oil, now some \$5 a barrel cheaper — will find it hard to avoid cutting their official prices whatever happens at Vienna.

Nigeria is the country worst affected. It is the classic "high absorber" Opec member, with its large population and heavy commitments. Its oil output slumped from more than two million barrels a day to 700,000 barrels a day last summer as customers refused its overpriced oil, before recovering. Other Opec countries are believed to be considering bailing it out with cheap loans or financial assistance in an effort to help the country to reverse its official pricing fiasco.

Venezuela, lumbered with heavy debt burden, is also believed to be in line for

OPEC's PRODUCTION PLANS (000 barrels a day)

Country	Actual production 1981				Proposed quota *	Peak Capacity
	qtr 1	qtr 2	qtr 3	qtr 4		
Saudi Arabia	10,200	10,200	9,950	8,990	7,500	11,000
Venezuela	2,210	2,122	1,939	2,156	1,900	2,400
Nigeria	1,866	1,422	847	1,510	1,500	2,400
Indonesia	1,628	1,612	1,594	1,581	1,500	1,800
Libya	1,613	1,367	633	607	800	2,100
United Arab Emirate	1,611	1,540	1,452	1,448	1,000	2,485
Kuwait	1,620	1,022	1,081	1,085	700	2,800
Iran	1,500	1,533	1,267	1,033	1,000	3,000
Iraq	887	912	967	1,100	1,000	4,000
Algeria	900	833	783	733	800	1,200
Qatar	499	430	345	348	300	650
Ecuador	220	205	212	210	200	250
Gabon	145	146	154	158	500*	250

Source: Oil and Gas Journal, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, industry estimates.  
\* Provisional estimates.

## Economic evolution — or costly decay?

Britain has ceased to be an industrial nation. The consequences of this particular economic malaise.

The reason that nations become more service-oriented is that people, as they get richer, tend to spend an increasing proportion of their incomes on health care,

producing an economic structure that is fatally flawed.

In spite of the rapid growth in the services sector, it has provided 1,250,000 fewer jobs than have been shed in the industrial sector over the past 20 years. (Some services, like railway transport, are themselves in decline.)

## PERSPECTIVE: DE-INDUSTRIALIZATION

By Melvyn Westlake

education, travel, dining out, playing squash and various conveniences like dry cleaning. To some extent, this does appear to be happening.

The number of people employed in the professional and scientific services — which includes teachers and medical personnel, as well as people like architects and accountants — has doubled since the late 1950s, to some 3.5 million.

If the fall in the industrial workforce and the rise in service workers had taken place against a background of nearly full employment, there would not be too much to worry about. It would reflect a changing pattern of demand.

But it is clear that what is happening to the structure of the economy cannot be explained simply by a changing pattern in the demand for goods and services. The decline in industry and the rise in the services sector far from being an inevitable and desirable development, is

clined. At the same time, while most of the fall in industrial employment consisted of unskilled males, much of the increase in employment services, particularly public sector services, consisted of females, often part-time. The result has been three million people without work.

The likelihood that the service sector can be expected to absorb a large proportion of the unemployed is remote. Indeed, since the peak in 1979, the number of jobs in services has actually also been in decline as well.

Why, then, has industry declined? Those who see it as an inevitable evolutionary trend, point to the experience of other developed Western nations.

The United States, it is said, was not only the most advanced service economy, but it has been one for four decades. Two out of every three jobs in America are in the services sector.

which also produces something close to two-thirds of that nation's gross domestic product. Sweden, The Netherlands, and Belgium all saw their manufacturing employment decline as a proportion of the total workforce between 1960 and the mid-1970s. But this decline was not as fast as in Britain.

Few countries have experienced a fall in manufacturing output even approaching that seen here in recent years. Furthermore until the mid-1970s Italy, Japan and to a lesser extent Germany, were re-industrializing. In the case of Germany, services contributed only about 30 per cent of gross domestic product (according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development), and well under 20 per cent if government services are excluded, compared with more than twice that for Britain.

Some economists have blamed the contraction of industrial employment on the expansion of the public services. Others have suggested that the manufacturing industries could have been deprived of labour because the services sector in general, and the public services in particular, may have been offering higher pay.

However, as the expansion of public service employment has been chiefly composed of women, the first of these explanations is not convincing. Neither is there much evidence of a long-term shift in wage differentials which

could explain the movement of labour out of industry.

Another set of arguments attributes the problems of industry to a persistent lack of competitiveness, either as a result of an over-valued currency, which has kept the prices of British goods high, or because of non-price factors such as low quality, late deliveries and poor design. The lack of competitiveness — for whatever reason — has led to weak overseas demand for our exports and increasing import penetration, it is said.

There is considerable evidence that a lack of competitiveness and low demand are at the root of industry's contraction.

This has appeared to strengthen the case of those people who believe Britain's economic future lies in developing as a service economy.

This country has proved to be successful in the international trade in services. Its receipts from invisible trade (services, plus investment income and government transactions) are the second highest in the world after the United States. But substituting invisible receipts for visible earnings has its limitations. The international market in services is only about a fifth of the size of the market for visible goods and world demand for manufactures has shown the more rapid growth. Moreover, Britain's exports of services are still only half that of its manufactured goods. Service exports would, therefore, have to rise by a quite extraordinary amount if they were to provide a sufficient surplus to pay for our imports of manufactured goods as well as food and raw materials.

There must also be a good deal of doubt about how far traded services can provide employment. Tourism and overseas construction are quite labour intensive, but the services of the City of London create fewer jobs than manufacturing.

If something near to full employment is to be achieved again, it will not be done by relying largely on the services sector, but by reversing the process of de-industrialization.

Jonathan Davis

## Business Editor

## Turner &amp; Newall's tale of woe

The horror stories from Britain's industrial heartland continue. Yesterday it was Turner & Newall's go to relate its tale, and a nasty one it was.

Just as it seemed that the group might have been over the worst late last summer, along came the autumn hike in interest rates, an end to customer restocking and, all in all, a fairly dismal final quarter. True, second half trading profits in the United Kingdom (£2.1m) were slightly better than the opening six months (£0.9m), and appreciably better than the loss of £6.6m in the second half of 1980. But full year United Kingdom trading profits of £3 on sales of £363m more underline the extent of the group's problems.

The optimistic way of looking at things is to see the recovery potential. And recovery of some kind there should be this year. The group sees a slow pick-up in its United Kingdom operations at present and should reap some quick returns both from lower interest rates and some quick payback from its rationalization and surgery of the past couple of years responsible on a global basis last year for £5m of above-the-line exceptional charges and a further £20.1m below the line.



Mr Stephen Gibbs, chairman of T &amp; N

But City confidence in T & N has clearly been badly shaken by the latest figures. Inevitably, people will now start asking how much faith they should put in what on paper at least looks to be a substantial recovery potential. Nor is it simply a question of disappointment with the passing of the final dividend.

After a net cash deficit approaching £50m last year, pushing net borrowings up from 35 to 51 per cent of shareholders' funds, and with a further outflow of perhaps £20m-£25m in prospect for the current year, the need to see a significant recovery in profitability starts to become more urgent.

Certainly, T & N has continued to do well in Africa. Trading profits there improved from £20m to £28.3m last year (put of a group total of £36.4m); and Africa was in part responsible for the sharp increase in short-term indebtedness in the year's end.

But with asbestos demand flat and Zimbabwe labour laws keeping overheads high, mining profits could be significantly down in 1981's £10.2m. Moreover, the outlook for the South African and Nigerian economies is not as bright as it presents as it has been.

Overall then T&N has a lot still to do. Moreover, even with an improving trend in profitability it still looks as if it will have to look closely at ways of restructuring its refinances — a task slightly complicated by the fact that the share price is currently below par.

If profitability does not pick up sufficiently quickly, however, the group may have to turn its thoughts to the possibility of disposing of a mainstream asset. At 77p, down 18p yesterday, the company is capitalized at £48m against shareholders' funds of just over £300m.

● In spite of the latest forebodings from Dr Henry Kaufman on the United States monetary outlook, it is not the dollar that is stealing the currency limelight of the moment. Indeed, the United States currency was marginally easier yesterday on slightly lower Eurodollar interest rates. Instead, it is other currencies that are bouncing around rather uneasily, notably the French and Belgian francs, under renewed pressure in the EMS, and the Japanese yen.

That said, markets remain nervous about the American interest rate situation. In London the Bank twice changed its shortage forecast and failed to keep the overnight interbank rate from climbing to 17 per cent during the afternoon not the best of performances on a make-up day.

Commissions Humble pie

After a storm of criticism from all sections of the investing institutions, the Stock Exchange has had to eat humble pie and rescind its proposed increase in commission charges on equity transactions. The overall effect will be to reduce from 7.3 to 4.2 per cent the average rise in stockbrokers' income and there will still be those who argue that this is too much.

But at least small investors, who got the worst deal out of the original commission scales, have been treated a little better with the increase on small deals chopped back from 16.7 to 10 per cent.

What is depressing about the whole episode, however, is just how out of touch the 23rd floor seems to be not only with market users but some of its own members. The Stock Exchange might have been less ready to compromise if a groundswell of opposition from some of the smaller stockbroking firms had not been prepared to voice their reservations.

These are precisely the firms — with an important private client business that they feared could have been further driven away from the equity market — who make much of this part of their operations and think some of the research-based, institutionally-orientated brokers have guessed wrongly about trends in the 1980s. It is probably too much to hope that the termination of the Stock Exchange's will by the big boys will be broken by this brouhaha over commissions but it is certainly an encouraging sign that small firms are not always prepared to be trodden on.

The Stock Exchange has also shown great insensitivity in trying to raise commission fees without making much of a case for showing that stockbrokers are on the defensive. Particular with the Office of Fair Trading case now looming. If and when that comes before the Restrictive Practices Court, the Stock Exchange will need all the friends it can to defend its rule book. Its political antennae could also have been better tuned since in burdening the small investor with higher costs, it seems to be setting its face against the Conservative Government's philosophy.

Through the indexation of capital gains and raising the threshold for CGT, the Chancellor gave the investing public its biggest shot in the arm for years in last week's Budget. Perhaps the thought of the likely enhanced attractions of the equity market for investors generally helped to change the Stock Exchange's mind.

## Crest Nicholson

The holding company with interests in property, optical products, conveying systems, sports surfaces and marine services

## 17% Growth in Profits

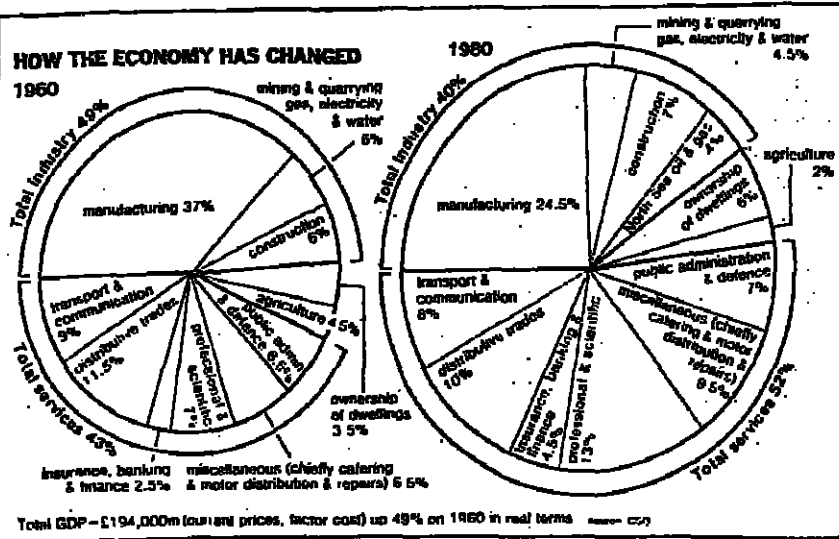
	1980	1981	Increase
Sales	£48,405,000	£54,068,000	12%
Pre-tax profits	5,421,000	6,324,000	17%
Earnings per share fully taxed	6.73p	8.76p	30%
Dividends per share	2.30p	2.85p	24%

\* Increase in profits for the seventh consecutive year

\* 24% increase in dividends per share

\* Continued further growth expected this year

Accounts available from the Secretary, Crest House, 91-97 Church Road, Ashford, Middlesex TW15 2NH





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# England can make bricks for South Africa's house

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, March 17

It was a profoundly anxious English XI who contested a fifty-over game against South Africa here at Kingsmead today, the reason being the verdict on their test match, which the South African Cricket Board (SACB) are expected to announce on Friday. The decision, which will be made by a panel of three, will determine whether the players under consideration to come to South Africa are now to be regarded as a team of international status or as a group of players who may be considered for having done so.

All of them have become supporters of Lord Chalfont for having written in the Times that if there is one thing of deeper concern to him than the denial of liberty in other countries it is a threat to it in his own. They are outraged at the view, so vociferously expressed in England, that the tour is politically and morally indefensible, when in South Africa many even of the most indomitable opponents of apartheid welcome

the Rand Daily Mail, whose fearless opposition to South African Government frequently gets it into trouble, wrote of a "genuine spirit of non-racism" in cricket. After keeping its promises, meeting its commitments and weighing the consequences, the editorial went on to say that the tour is a "right to organize the tour." This comes from a newspaper whose mission in life is "to win the hearts and minds of the South African people, the Cape Africans, the Soweto, the Cape and Lesotho (an Indian township outside Johannesburg)."

On the other side of the coin, it is understandable that India should feel let down. There is no way that Boycott Underwood Gooch, Lever and Wicketing could have agreed to tour South Africa without realizing the cricketing implications or wondering whether Mrs Gandhi would be back when they returned. For myself, visiting South Africa for the sixth time in twenty years, I landed within the monstrous walls of apartheid, which, outside the sporting world, seem almost

## Third successive defeat dents English morale

Durban, Mar 17 — South Africa scored their third victory in three encounters with the touring English XI when they won the second 50-over match by 79 runs here today, the Press Association reports. By evening the Englishmen were on a flight to Cape Town, wondering whether they could muster the strength and confidence to fare better in the second test match, which begins on Friday.

The opening one-day match was closely contested, but today's was hardly a contest. English bowlers, Taylor and Old, had been ruled out by injury. Defeat became a formality when Gooch, who had scored two centuries against the Springboks in the last 10 days, and Boycott were out in the first 11 overs with only 38 runs on the board.

Larkins, with seven fours in a spirited 47, and Wilby put up a brief fight, but there was little else of note from the English batsmen. For the second time this week they were destroyed by the height and pace of van der Bijl.

## France take lead after Kelly falls on descent

From John Wilcockson, Mandelieu, March 17

With one day left in the Paris-Nice race, only two riders remain a chance of overall victory after a dramatic sixth stage that ended in crashes and confusion. Among those who fell on the steep, slippery descent from the Tanner pass were Sean Kelly, who lost his overall leadership to Gilbert Duclos-Lassalle, and Phil Anderson, of Australia.

The stage winner was Pierre Bazzo, aged 28, a Frenchman who had been away for most of the 115 miles with another Frenchman, Patrick Poissonnier. Neither was within eight minutes of Kelly, the overnight leader, therefore they were allowed freedom of the sinuous hilly backroads of Provence.

Behind the two pacemakers, the race divided under the pressure of the Peugeot team, led by Anderson, Duclos-Lassalle, and Stephen

## Boxing



A victory as hollow as an empty gun barrel. Bobby Chacon puts a brave face on his triumph over Salvador Ugalde hours after Mrs Chacon had shot herself in their American home because her husband would not quit the ring.



Cambridge had the Boat Race training blues yesterday when the last of a series of mishaps was defeat by London University.

## Cambridge use chef as reserve for Brine

By Jim Rallison

Nothing seemed so right for Cambridge yesterday in their build-up for the Boat Race on March 27. They started the day with a substitute on board; they had two near misses; they pulled a stroke craft before they finished with a surge and they finished with a defeat by London University in a major piece.

Yesterday morning, their bow, Brine, was under the weather and wisely rested. Cambridge brought in their chef, John Pritchard, as a reserve. Pritchard, a 35-year-old chef, is a former member of the Cambridge University Boat Club and a former member of the Cambridge University Rowing Club. He is a former member of the Cambridge University Boat Club and a former member of the Cambridge University Rowing Club.

## Modest Bridge overcomes Swedish football star

From Richard Eaton, Copenhagen, March 17

Karen Bridge, easily the most modest member of the England squad, became the only English survivor of the Danish Open today as she beat the World Champion Veronika Jiraskova. Miss Bridge, a 35-year-old, is a former member of the England national team and a former member of the England national team.

## Bayman and Madill sing back

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Linda Bayman and Maureen Madill, with a second round of 75, maintained their lead in the Avia Watches Women's tournament at the Berkshire Club, Ascot, on Sunday. Bayman, a 35-year-old, is a former member of the England national team and a former member of the England national team.

## Mufulira course may be to Barnes's liking

From a Special Correspondent, Mufulira, March 17

As mining towns go Mufulira is a bit above the rest. The welcome sign on the town boundary announces proudly: "Mufulira, a place of abundance for sportsmen and sport lovers."

## British move to stop African boycott

Canberra, March 17. — A joint diplomatic effort to prevent an African boycott of the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane in October because of New Zealand's sporting links with South Africa was announced today.

## Wales defeat Sots

In the semi-final of the World Professional Billiards Championship at Bolton, Wales, Fred Davis, the 58-year-old defending champion, lost a former six-figure £1,500 prize.

## Wales defeat Sots

Wales, played a course for their third successive British Isles title in the men's indoor bowls international series sponsored by CIS Insurance, at Harrogate yesterday.

## Knowles cues up a plum

Tony Knowles of Bolton, will face snooker mountaineer at Sheffield in the first round of the world professional championship, sponsored by Embassy.

## Sponsors for 8 trials

Sponsorship for eight one-day horse trials in the south of England has been arranged by British Equestrian on behalf of the British Horse Society.

## Real Tennis

LORD'S MCC has announced a 20 MCC name list for the 1982 Real Tennis season.

## Ice Hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Hartford Whalers 7, Boston Bruins 3, Winnipeg Jets 7, St Louis Blues 3.

## Tennis

STRASBOURG: WCT tournament, first round: B. Tomic (Yugoslavia) beat R. Cano (Argentina), 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.











# Recruitment Opportunities

## KUWAIT AIRWAYS

has the following immediate vacancies at their base station - Kuwait

### Assistant Manager - Movement Control

The candidates will be responsible for the day to day control of the corporation fleet of aircraft throughout the network. They will have at least five years experience in a similar position or a minimum of 8-10 years as senior operations/despatch officers with comprehensive knowledge of crew and aircraft scheduling and flight despatch.

### Assistant Manager - Navigation/Performance

The incumbent will be responsible for the Navigation/Performance section of the Operations Department and will have at least five years experience in a similar position or would be an experienced Navigator with administrative background.

### Benefits include:-

- Tax free salaries • 40 days annual leave with confirmed free air travel for the employee and family • Education allowance for up to three children between ages 4 to 18 years • Free furnished accommodation with free water and electricity • Corporation medical scheme covering the employee and his family • Corporation provident fund/indemnity scheme

Written applications with full curriculum vitae should be addressed to:-

Manager UK & Ireland, Kuwait Airways  
52-55 Piccadilly, London W1V 9AA

## Scottish Libraries -

### Computerised Automation Project

There are 3 appointments to be made involving work on a co-operative automation network (SCOLCAP) run by the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. The network will shortly introduce a computer-based support service for member libraries through a shared bibliographic database, and will provide online access to bibliographic databases maintained by the British Library Automated Information Service (BLAIS).

**HEAD OF SYSTEMS**... to be responsible for the efficient working of the Library's HP 3000 Series 44 mini-computer and the HP 284X terminals for the routine availability of computer facilities for the network, and for proposing and evaluating further online service options. Candidates must have at least 4 years experience of online computer systems and library automation.

**HEAD OF LIBRARY LIAISON**... to be responsible for a small but possibly expanding liaison team for various services required by libraries newly joining the network, and for inducing libraries into use of the online cataloguing and acquisitions services. Some travelling involved. Candidates must have at least 4 years experience of library automation. Ability to drive an advantage.

For both the above posts candidates must have a degree with 1st or 2nd class honours or an equivalent qualification. Qualifications in librarianship or computing an advantage.

**SALARY** (under review): as Curator Grade C £10,150-£15,010. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

**LIAISON OFFICER**... to train member libraries in the use of online services by providing training documentation and hands-on sessions; and to act as first line of communication for member libraries requiring assistance. Some travelling involved. Candidates must have a degree or an equivalent qualification, with a recognised library qualification and experience of library automation. Ability to drive an advantage.

**SALARY** (under review): as Curator Grade E £7,090-£9,180 or as Curator Grade F £5,270-£7,245. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 8 April 1982) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1J5, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref. G(2)382.

### National Library of Scotland

## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires a RESEARCHER to work on South Asia

Work involves investigation on the countries of South Asia, identifying and documenting political imprisonment, torture and the death penalty.

Candidates should have a specialist knowledge of the region (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh) and a good knowledge of the political and social background. An ability to seek out and evaluate information objectively and to communicate well in English, both in writing and orally, is essential. Knowledge of a local language would be an advantage, but is not essential.

This post is for one year, ideally from May 1982 and is based in London.

Salary £3,330.50 per annum (index-linked). For a detailed job description and application form send a large scale and to the Personnel Department, Amnesty International, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF or ring 01-436 7788 ext. 289.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms 30 April 1982.

## RADIOLOGIST

The Arabian Oil Company Ltd. has a vacancy for a radiologist in a 70 bedded hospital in Ras Al Khair, Saudi Arabia, serving an approximate community of 20,000 people. Applicants should possess the following qualifications, i.e. MB, ChB or MD and DMR(D) and should have a minimum of three years experience after diploma in the position of senior registrar or equivalent. Fluency in both Arabic and English is preferable. Salary within the range of £20,000 per annum plus free accommodation and medical attention, 42 paid days leave per year with free passage. One month salary will also be paid as a bonus annually. Applications, together with names and addresses of two referees should be submitted not later than 27th March to The Manager, London Branch of the Field Office, Arabian Oil Company Ltd., 3rd Floor, 33 Cock Street, London W1.

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## NURSING OFFICER

Requires an experienced RN to run the Medical Department of the store.

Occupational Health Qualification and experience an advantage. Conditions of employment are excellent - 5 day week, 30% discount on personal purchases, 4 weeks holiday after 1 year service, subsidised staff restaurant, non-contributory medical insurance, pension scheme etc.

Applications giving details of education, training and experience, should be sent to: The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## BRIGHT PEOPLE WITH PERSONALITY

Aged 20-40, car owners for use of car required as driver.

Must be a native speaker of English and French. Full or part-time. Catering essential. Insurance. The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## TAKE-A-GUIDE LTD.

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## RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

An experienced Recruitment Consultant sought to handle sales and marketing appointments.

Good basic plus profit share.

Contact: L. F. Lock, MD, MANAGER, Recruitment Consultants, 33 Chancery Lane, London EC2A 3JE. Telephone: 01-406 6487

## REGIONAL ORGANISATION

Constant recruitment. Constant training and job development.

Must be a native speaker of English and French. Full or part-time. Catering essential. Insurance. The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## ADMINISTRATOR

Required in a regional office.

Must be a native speaker of English and French. Full or part-time. Catering essential. Insurance. The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## TELE-SALES

Required in a regional office.

Must be a native speaker of English and French. Full or part-time. Catering essential. Insurance. The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

## SALES LIAISON MANAGER

Required in a regional office.

Must be a native speaker of English and French. Full or part-time. Catering essential. Insurance. The Personnel Executive, Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd, 34 Avenue St, London SW1. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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## Edward Fennell examines the changing image of careers in banking

"We're a service industry in the people business," says Barry Saunders of the Banking Information Service. Those who thought that banking was just about looking after clients' accounts and telling them off when they become overdrawn have much to learn.

But public perceptions change slowly and the career image. These days, of course, that can prove a strong attraction for 'A' level and graduate job-seekers. Both the High Street clearing banks and the smaller sectors, such as the merchant banks and the Bank of England, find themselves flooded out with good, capable applicants.

"We've had over 700 applicants for just 11 vacancies this year, and we're very satisfied with the standard," said Nigel Falls of the Bank of England's personnel department.

The High Street banks could fill all their vacancies with graduates, not just the graduate traineeships. "But of course we wouldn't want to do that," said one spokesman. "There wouldn't be the opportunities for all of them and they'd get bored."

Recruitment targets are generally low, new entrants are few in comparison with the early to mid seventies, and staff turnover has dropped substantially at junior levels. Banks can afford to be highly selective, insisting on high standards of academic attainment as well as good personal qualities.

High street banking prides itself on the fact that almost all entrants have to start at the bottom and work their way up. Graduates tend to move faster than the A level entrants, and A level entrants move quicker than the level entrants - but basically the opportunities open to them are the same.

Traditionally - ambitions have focused on becoming a bank manager. Responsible for representing the bank in the locality, the manager also has the overall supervision of the branch's day-to-day operation. Yet as technology of figure-keeping so the nature of the work changes - less admin and more service may be the motto of the future. Twenty-four hour cash cards are already showing the clearing banks way towards a counter-less way of banking.

And a cable TV almost up to the wall could be set for a major advance in the way individual accounts are run and maintained.

So at this point claims to be more "people-oriented" (because there is more time) may take on greater substance. To be effective managers, however, they will need a sound grasp of administrative procedures, although those will still be essential. He will need personal qualities - persuasiveness, understanding, tact, good self-presentation and sound judgement - which reflect the extent of his involvement in clients' problems; and he will also be required to act as a salesman for the bank's other services.

But although becoming a bank manager is the goal for many it is

## not the sum total of what the career can offer. There are gradations between managers (running a staff of 60 is much more demanding than a staff of six) and beyond that there are specialist functions at head and regional offices in fields such as insurance, factoring, computing, finance management and personnel.

There is no single path or standard formula to career success. The diverse nature of the work affords scope for specialising in what the individual finds interesting, and the range of possibilities is one of banking's strong attractions.

While the clearing banks offer the greatest number of vacancies, they are by no means the whole story. The Bank of England, merchant banks, the overseas banks and specialist outfits like ICFC all provide interesting opportunities. Indeed, for many graduates it is the smaller, more

prestigious banks which offer the more attractive prospects. Competition for such jobs is extremely tough and the tendency has been to recruit from Oxbridge.

One of the alluring features of these City banks has always been the glamour of dealing with big business and governments (ever fancied going to Poland?) rather than administering the accounts of the local butcher and baker. But here again, beyond a certain level of intelligence and numeracy, the really important qualities lie in the capacity to create confidence and to work effectively with clients. Whatever your bank, it is still the personal touch which counts.

For more information about careers in banking contact the Banking Information Service (Careers Section), 10 Lombard St, London EC3V 9AQ. Also, for details of professional qualifications, the Institute of Banking at the same address.

## One-man shows

20,000 people, says the Crafts Council, earn a living by the practice of a craft.

Margaret Pagano reports

Come daybreak each weekend hundreds of craftsmen around the country gather their wares and set off to pitch their market stalls.

One of the more popular counter-attacking grounds is in central London, where the two-day arts and crafts market on the south-east corner of the Covent Garden piazza is the largest of its kind in Europe. It is such a thriving forum, both for selling and exhibiting, that competition for a few square feet becomes stiffer by the week.

In the four years since the market opened the organizers, who lease the land from the Greater London Council, have nearly tripled the number of stalls they offer, from 64 to 175. From the recent survey they received they believe that space could be doubled again; in one recent week 36 craftsmen who arrived at dawn to queue for a casual stall were turned away.

Craftsmen, whether it be the cane walking-stick maker from Norwich or the jeweller from Manchester, travel there every week because of that reputation. It is usual to find international and British buyers scouting the stalls for the unusual or fantastic.

Accountants charge fees according to the complexity of the account.

By a twist of fate today's milieu of high unemployment, job insecurity and mass-produced artefacts everywhere is more conducive to giving people the confidence to go it alone.

Redundancy payments have given many people who previously practised a craft as a hobby the impetus to start their own venture and second career. Perhaps of more consequence is that so many normal employment patterns no longer offer long-term security. The risks of choosing a craft, whether it be pottery or lampshade making, and starting your business may often appear the more attractive option.

The Crafts Council, whose raison d'être was to encourage the quality of craftsmanship, is now actively engaged in helping makers. Grants and subsidies are available on a competitive basis, and the council reckons that one in five of the hundreds who apply emerge with a grant for half the cost of start-up capital and maintenance for a year.

On a regional level CoSIRA, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (141 Castle St, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3TP, tel 01722 6255), also offers loans to craftsmen.

Details of grants and other services are available from the Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London WC1A 4AL.

Contact by Tel. 01-479 1100 or by Mail to Tel. 01-479 1100.

## For many of the craftsmen it is their first point of contact with the buying public because their working weeks are tied up with preparing stocks and other part-time work, such as teaching. Markets, because of their low cost, are also much easier to run than going through shops, galleries or working by personal commissions. The market coordinator, Mr Ron Vere-Field, guessed that 30 per cent of the stallholders go on to their own successful businesses.

The Crafts Council, part of the Government's Office of Arts & Libraries, estimates there are now 20,000 professional craftsmen in this country who make a living by their craft. Of these, probably 10,000 earn enough from their work to live independently while the others draw support from partners, family or part-time work.

By a twist of fate today's milieu of high unemployment, job insecurity and mass-produced artefacts everywhere is more conducive to giving people the confidence to go it alone.

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The Crafts Council, whose raison d'être was to encourage the quality of craftsmanship, is now actively engaged in helping makers. Grants and subsidies are available on a competitive basis, and the council reckons that one in five of the hundreds who apply emerge with a grant for half the cost of start-up capital and maintenance for a year.

On a regional level CoSIRA, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (141 Castle St, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3TP, tel 01722 6255), also offers loans to craftsmen.

Details of grants and other services are available from the Crafts Council, 12 Waterloo Place, Lower Regent Street, London WC1A 4AL.

Contact by Tel. 01-479 1100 or by Mail to Tel. 01-479 1100.

For many of the craftsmen it is their first point of contact with the buying public because their working weeks are tied up with preparing stocks and other part-time work, such as teaching. Markets, because of their low cost, are also much easier to run than going through shops, galleries or working by personal commissions. The market coordinator, Mr Ron Vere-Field, guessed that 30 per cent of the stallholders go on to their own successful businesses.

The Crafts Council, part of the Government's Office of Arts & Libraries, estimates there are now 20,000 professional craftsmen in this country who make a living by their craft. Of these, probably 10,000 earn enough from their work to live independently while the others draw support from partners, family or part-time work.

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## EDUCATIONAL

### LONDON COLLEGE OF SECRETARIES

Comprehensive secretarial training. Includes typing, shorthand, word processing, and office management. Courses commence 14th September, 1982. 14 PARK CRESS, PORTLAND PLACE, LONDON W1N 4DB. 01-580 8789.

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Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Analytical Chemistry and have experience of research in the field. The post is for a period of 3 years, renewable. Salary is HK\$120,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Chemistry, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam, Hong Kong.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

### RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

In the following faculties: ARTS, ECONOMIC & SOCIAL SCIENCES, EDUCATION, ENGINEERING, MEDICINE, LAW, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY. Courses are available for students from all over the world. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Faculty of Science, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL. Quota ref: 24/82/7.

### LEITH'S SCHOOL OF FOOD & WINE

Leith's School of Food & Wine has a vacancy for a chef de cuisine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the kitchen and for the preparation of the food for the school's restaurant. Applications should be sent to the Director of the School, Leith's School of Food & Wine, 100 Leith Road, Leith, Edinburgh. Tel: 01-225 0177.

### ASSISTANT TUTOR, Individual

For the School of Social Sciences, University of London. Applications should be sent to the Director of the School, University of London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-253 3331.

## Educational, Careers and Re-training

### MANCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL

### FOR GIRLS

### APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications for the post of Head which will become vacant upon the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss M. N. Blake, on 1st September 1983. This Independent School (formerly Direct Grant) has 1,000 girls (including a Sixth Form of 200 and Junior School of 200). Salary according to Burnham Scale Group II.

Particulars of the appointment are available from the Clerk to the Governors, and letters of application should be received by the Chairman of the Governors before 20th April 1982 at the Manchester High School for Girls, Grange Road, Manchester M14 6HS.

### KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL AT BATH

The Board of Governors invite applications for the post of Head made vacant by the death of Mr B. H. Holbeche, C.B.E., M.A. King Edward's, formerly a Direct Grant School, is now fully independent and participating in the Assisted Places Scheme. There are over 600 boys in the Senior School and 170 in the Junior School.

Further particulars may be obtained from: THE CLERK TO THE GOVERNORS, KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL AT BATH, NORTH ROAD, BATH BA2 6HU. Applications are requested by 30 April 1982.

### DARTINGTON COLLEGE OF ARTS

### PRINCIPAL

(Burnham Grade V-£17,703-£18,612 under review) The Governors are seeking to appoint a successor to Peter Cox who is retiring at the end of the 1982/83 academic year. Applications are now invited.

Details may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, Dartington College of Arts, Totnes, Devon, TQ9 6EJ.

### UNIVERSITY college of swansea

### Research Demonstrator

Applications are invited for a research demonstrator in the Department of Geology. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Geology and have experience of research in the field. The post is for a period of 3 years, renewable. Salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Geology, University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP. Tel: 01-493 1100.

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### LECTURESHIP IN BASIC PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in Basic Pharmacology in the Department of Pharmacology. The successful candidate should have a PhD in Pharmacology and have experience of research in the field. The post is for a period of 3 years, renewable. Salary is £12,000 per annum. Applications should be sent to the Director of the Department of Pharmacology, University of Western Australia, 6009. Tel: 01-432 1372.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

### EASTERN IN PARIS FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSES

One or two weeks. Assist. O. and A-level. GCE. Optional business French. Hotel accommodation. Free. Sports and excursions. Free. Prospectus from The French Institute, 41, rue de la Harpe, Paris 5. Tel: 01-479 1100.

### UNIVERSITY OF THE COMMUNITY

Challenge to an educational entrepreneur. Co-ordinator required to plan and develop an action learning project. Much background work, but funding not yet established. Please write Box 1323 G The Times.

### D'OVERBROECK'S AT HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD

Intensive one-week revision course for A-levels. Small group tuition. Individual attention. Full-time. Details: D'Overbroeck's, 6 Alfred Street, Oxford. Tel: 01865 736491.

### EASTERN IN PARIS FRENCH LANGUAGE COURSES

One or two weeks. Assist. O. and A-level. GCE. Optional business French. Hotel accommodation. Free. Sports and excursions. Free. Prospectus from The French Institute, 41, rue de la Harpe, Paris 5. Tel: 01-479 1100.







**Edited by Peter Davalle**

## House of Lords

ment was to limit appeals from the commissioners to questions of law, and it seemed to him that the commissioners did rather less than their duty. Parliament, with the aid of counsel on both sides, they did not identify a definable point of law for the decision. The House of Lords in the court to guess what precise point of law it was being asked to decide.

In his Lordship's search for a definable question of law on which the court could be founded, he had at first been attracted by the argument for the taxpayers that the equipment was throughout the year that the whole electrical installation from the point where it was delivered by the manufacturer to 1,000 volts, to the point at which having been transformed to 240 volts and delivered in the form of light and power was used in the store "should be looked at as a whole and not analysed into its component parts".

But the more that simplistic view was considered, the more clearly his Lordship came to realize that the commissioners, as tribunal of fact, were entitled to decide as they did decide, after analysing the evidence and visiting the factory, that the entire electrical installation should not be regarded as a single whole but that the multiplicity of elements in the Brent Cross installation, and the differing purposes thereof, made the present case distinguishable from *IRC v. Wulfsberg* (1930) 1 W.L.R. 873. The very day that the others where, each of the component parts was directed towards a single purpose. Either view could have been taken. In other words, the question was one of fact.

Once the "single entity" was

It was decided in favour of the taxpayer, on the basis of clear and strong findings of fact by the special commissioners, that the equipment was used for the mere setting in which the trader carried on his business but represented or created something which he offered to his customers.

The House was here concerned with a different trade, that of a food store, and with different items. The case was presented to the commissioners, they consisted of a large number of pieces of equipment costing £945,000.

The taxpayers claimed that they were entitled to capital allowances in respect of expenditure on the equipment, the totality of the equipment as being "machinery or plant" provided for the "purposes of trade". The special commissioners refused to adopt the single entity approach, but they did not agree to do so.

Possible arguments had been advanced in favour of a single entity approach in the House but they failed, for the fundamental question whether or not the approach might have to reject involved no error of law.

The commissioners' decision was based on an analysis of the facts and their personal inspection and so was in the realm of pure fact. Their conclusion had been accepted in two courts.

As to the second line of attack—on the commissioners' individual findings as regarded the equipment—this also fails. The taxpayers had failed to satisfy His Lordship that the commissioners erred in law.

There is no finding that the main electrical system is in any way special to the taxpayers' business or anything more than

analyse the individual components having regard to the function and nature of each, the House was in the realm of fact and degree from which it was not possible to differ as the House still in dispute. The appeal must be dismissed.

LORD WILBERFORCE, concurring, said that in *IRC v Scottish and Newcastle Breweries (No 2)* (1970) 115 C.T.R. 51 Lord Loreburn had made a comprehensive review of the authorities on the meaning of "plant" on the 1971 Act and other statutes. He also stated the principles by which courts should guide themselves in reviewing decisions of the general and special commissioners whether particular items of property should be regarded as "plant".

That appeal was concerned with items of lighting and decor installed in the taxpayer's premises for the purpose of its trade.

Some other individual findings had been attacked which were not the basic issue. But that was a common feature of cases about plant: the decision must be left to the commissioners.

LORD EDMUND DAVIES, agreeing, said that the formulae the commissioners adopted in their case stated, though it had for some time crept into common usage in many branches of the law, was a bad one and should be dropped.

LORD RUSSELL agreed the question was basically one of fact and degree for the special commissioners to decide. He said for the House to substitute its view unless an error of law had been made by the special commissioners. The appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Bridge agreed.

Solicitors: Clifford-Turner Solicitors of Inland Revenue.



# RUC man fires at road check gunmen

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Reverend Ian Paisley joined the growing opposition to aspects of Mr James Prior's plan for devolution yesterday, but urged him to hold elections for an Assembly as soon as possible.

In his attack on key parts of the proposals, including the 70 per cent weighted majority and the Irish dimension, Mr Paisley, who is leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, also criticised the Official Unionists for breaking off talks on devolution with the Secretary of State. It was essential for men of good will to unite for an elected democratic forum, "Devolution is a must for Ulster", he said. "Only by getting power into our own hands can we hope to protect our future."

His attack came as the RUC were investigating an incident at Rathfriland, County Down, when a policeman fired a shot at an armed man at an illegal road check. The Third Force, who claimed they had 400 men on patrol at illegal checkpoints throughout Co Down on Tuesday night, denied that they were involved in the incident.

Mr George McConnell, commander of the force in Co Down, admitted that some of its men were operating in the Rathfriland area but added: "If there was an armed check, it was certainly not one of ours. We do not operate armed patrols."

It was the first time that the Third Force has set up a road checkpoint, on roads in the area, since Tuesday night's operations, in which selected checkpoints were taken, was the first time the force had set up such a high profile road check since December in the area.

He was making his first major statement since meeting Mr Prior for talks on devolution several weeks ago and his enthusiasm for Assembly elections indicates that he is confident that, despite the humiliation of being beaten into third place at the recent Belfast South by-election, his party can do well in a province-wide contest.

He is also aware that there are divisions within the Official Unionists on devolution with a section favouring integration and that the divisions have only been papered over with the announcement that talks with Mr Prior on his initiative had been ended.

Despite the growing opposition from both sides on his plan, Mr Prior is determined to press on with his initiative. It looks as if all parties will be involved in an Assembly, probably to be held in the autumn, but it is the second stage, with moves to devolve power to the Assembly, that will prove difficult.

As the RUC warned that a new campaign of terror by the IRA could be imminent, it was revealed that between 200 and 300 hundredweight of gelignite had been stolen from a lead and zinc mine at Nenagh, Co. Tipperary in the Republic. It is feared that the haul, stolen on Sunday night, might have fallen into the hands of the IRA who in recent years have had to make do with homemade explosives rather than the much more powerful gelignite.

An estimated 500lb of home made explosives are thought to have been used in the blitz across the Province on Monday night, with little or no gelignite being used.

Parades and religious services were held throughout Ireland yesterday to celebrate St Patrick's Day with an estimated 300,000 people watching a parade in Dublin.

In Ulster, a downpour failed to dampen the traditional parade in West Belfast but police were stoned by youths at the end of parades in Kilrea and Londonderry.



Motorists being searched for weapons at the illegal South Down checkpoint.

## Nostalgic trip to Warsaw car mart

Continued from page 1

string of wage increases meant that too many clothes were chasing too few goods. Cars, even at exorbitant prices, refrigerators, colour television sets were all bought up in great bulk, before the story completely lost its value.

Marital law was supposed to change all that. Price reform—that is radical 200 to 400 per cent increases—on most goods was supposed to balance supply with demand, soak some of the estimated 500,000 million surplus zlotys on the market.

The idea was to restore faith in the zloty and shelve the second, dollar-based economy.

The generals cracked down on black marketeers—the black market value of \$1 has fallen from 1,100 zlotys, shortly before martial law, to 300. The effect of all this, however, has been to create an illusion of increased prosperity but simultaneously deny people the means to obtain the goods

that they crave. Most of the hundreds of people milling along the Aleja Krakowska last Sunday were not potential customers—almost no hard bargaining was in evidence—but nostalgic visitors to a past era, when the problem was how to get rid of, not how to get hold of, Polish currency.

Furniture shops throughout the capital are full of East German desks, chairs and tables at present, yet there are no queues. This gives a surface impression that martial law has created an economic miracle: queues out at a stroke. The shops full. But most Poles simply cannot afford the new prices and what makes it worse, they have no means of raising their wages.

The point of the Hungarian system of rationing, which was that citizens would be encouraged to work harder to afford the goods in the shops. But in Poland there is no logical relationship between

working harder and living better. The result is frustration: not an explosive political one, for Poles can still afford food and the staples, but rather a dull distaste for their work and a sense of having been cheated.

A further complicating effect of economic reform, one that is only just beginning to gain pace, is that of unemployment. The martial law authorities set out with the aim of making labour more productive. That meant, in short, reducing the work force of certain factories by means of voluntary redundancies. Although there is a commitment to reemploy the jobless—there is officially no unemployment in a communist state—the real strain falls on women as more and more of them are having to seek work to keep the household income sufficiently high to buy the same amount of food as before martial law.

## NHS pay bed charges go up next month

By Annabel Ferriman

Charges for pay beds in National Health Service hospitals are to go up by 13 per cent from April 1, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in Parliament yesterday.

A night in a London teaching hospital will be £13.60, in a provincial teaching hospital £10.50 and in an acute non-teaching hospital £9.50.

The increase is intended to reflect the estimated cost of providing hospital services in the year ahead. Income from private in-patients in England in 1980-81 was £42.6m and from private non-resident patients £3.8m.

The Department of Health and Social Security was yesterday accused of having the worst building record of any government department.

## Frank Johnson in the Commons

### Momentarily berserk Member for Burnley

Mr Dan Jones (Burnley, Lab) is one of those reliable-looking, white-haired, solid people who in any stressful situation is obviously the one who is most likely to go berserk.

This was what Mr Jones did for a while yesterday. Such occurrences are quite common in the Army where, as in Parliament, men are thrown together in confined, dangerous and insanitary conditions without their womenfolk. At the court-martial or inquest after such incidents some Army psychiatrist always gives evidence to the effect that there was nothing in Capt Jones's previous behaviour pattern to suggest that he was going to run amuck with his brain gun at the annual regimental open day.

So it was not entirely surprising, on entering the gallery yesterday, to see Mr Jones running amuck with his tongue. He was directing it straight at the Government front bench. The Minister had had all sorts of representations from Burnley and he has done sweet f... .

"Ohoooo! Ohoooo!" the Labour benches cried. "Somebody stop him," we prayed from the gallery. "Get in there, lad," shouted Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab).

Mr Jones was waving his arms about as the phrase emerged. He was red in the face. Was history about to be made? Was an MP about to use, as the tabloids would put it, THAT WORD?

Admittedly, Mr Reg Race (Wood Green, Lab) used it when discussing the by-laws pertaining to lewd shops during the report stage of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill shortly before 6.30 p.m. on February 3. (Let no one say that this is not a column of record.) But he was quoting from an improper advertisement at the time, so it did not really count.

Mr Jones was by now in an ecstasy of rage.

The Speaker was poised. "Sweet FANNY ADAMS," Mr Jones eventually bawled.

Other Members: "Phew!"

Mr Jones resumed his seat, and returned to normal life, becoming once more a model citizen, a pillar of the community. Until the next time. Only medical men can really explain it. Perhaps we will never know why people behave in this way. Yet here was an apparently rational person—a father, a voter—who had come close to using the most forbidden phrase in the Parliamentary rules (Sweet Fanny Adams).

After this excitement it was a relief to be able to seek refuge in the master of the rebellious cricket tour of South Africa.

Mr Denis Howell, the Shadow Minister for Sport who turned up in Moscow at the precise moment at which the rest of his party was denouncing the English cricketers for visiting wicked countries, defected back to the Opposition dispatch box. He proved to be a man without shame. For he calmly launched into a routine denunciation of the cricket tour of the kind which we were unable to hear from him at the time because he was on a sporting tour of a country with a racialist regime.

He had a disgracefully easy time from the Conservative backbenchers. Their benches were not very full. Most of their right wing beasts were away. True, Mr Tony Marlow (Northampton West, Lab) managed an interjection. But since it was: "Go back to Moscow," it lacked originality. Mr Winterton (Macclesfield, Con), who did excellent service the other day in discussing Mr Howell's presence in the Soviet Union, was absent. Where was he when we needed him? So all my own efforts to incite hatred against Mr Howell had been in vain.

He was self-righteous to the end: "The idea that I went with Aston Villa to give comfort to the Russians is ludicrous," he muttered at Mr Marlow, thus missing the point. For the more interesting topic is what comfort the Russians gave to him.

## THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

### Today's events

Royal engagements  
The Queen opens St Luke's Centre for Pensioners, 90 Great South Street, E.C.4, 3.30.  
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend banquet at Clarence's given by the Sultan of Oman, 8.30.  
The Duke of Edinburgh visits

the Design Council, Haymarket House, to select his Designer's Prize for 1982, 11.30; and later a Senior Fellow, Fellowship of Engineering, attends Fellowship's Annual General Meeting, St James's Palace, 3.  
The Duke of Gloucester, President, Royal Agricultural Society of England, presents National Pig Awards, Butchers' Hall, London, 11.40.

### New exhibitions

Purchasing the Past—historic documents and estate maps, Bendish Gallery, Maidstone Museum; Mon to Sat, 10 to 5 (from today until May 7).  
Exhibitions in progress  
All at Sea—objects, drawings and etchings by Peter Ellis, Second Space at Chapter, Market Road, Canton, Cardiff; Mon to Fri 12 to 10, Sat 12 to 4 and 6 to 9; (until March 31).  
The Arrogant Connoisseur—Richard Payne Knight, Whitworth Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8; (until April 3).  
Photography by Raymond Moore, RPS National Centre of Photography, Octagon, Milson Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; (until April 3).  
Paintings and drawings by Edward Bird, Central Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton; Mon to Sat 10 to 6; (until April 3).  
French Lithographs from Hameet to Toulouse-Lautrec, Art Gallery & Museum, Kelso, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April 12).  
Paintings of the sea and coast, Museum of Art, 19 New Church Road, Dover; Tues to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 5, Sat 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30; (until April 24).  
Last chance to see  
Experimental Photography, Stoke-on-Trent; 10 to 5; (ends today).  
Seaside snapshots and souvenirs of the 1890s, Chichester Museum, 29 Little London, Chichester; 10 to 5; (ends today).  
Watercolours and oil paintings by David Cox, City Art Gallery, Manchester; 10 to 6; (ends today).

### The papers

The Daily Mirror says "capital punishment is an act of emotional vengeance, not an answer to murder: we should have nothing more to do with it".  
The Wall Street Journal yesterday attacked the New York Times and the Washington Post for their latest position on nuclear missiles in Europe is "properly outrageous", merely a negotiating ploy; and the Washington Post's editorial on the German newspaper's "Zeltung" warns its readers "not to cry tears of compassion" over Russian love of peace.  
Lord McCarthy's inability to come to a decision about the train dispute is a tragedy for the industry and the people it employs, says the Morning Telegraph. "The industry is in a position to make a decision about the industry can put itself in order", it adds.

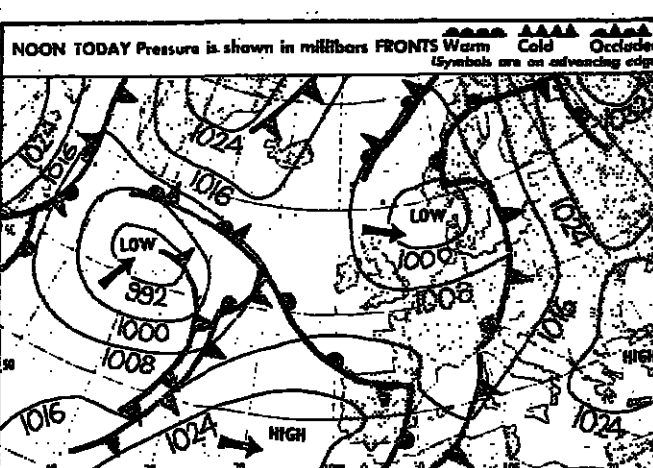
### The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Australia \$	1.77	1.69
Austria Sch	31.65	29.65
Belgium Fr	91.25	85.75
Canada \$	1.27	1.18
Denmark Kr	15.05	14.25
Finland Mk	8.61	8.16
France F	11.50	10.90
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong \$	10.85	10.25
Ireland Ir	1.25	1.18
Italy Lit	2380.00	2280.00
Japan Y	462.00	436.00
Netherlands Gld	4.89	4.63
Portugal Esc	132.00	123.00
Spain Ptas	162.50	152.50
Sweden Kr	10.98	10.40
Switzerland F	3.36	3.24
USA \$	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.00	91.00

### Weather

All areas will be under the influence of a slow moving depression in the North Sea off NE Scotland.

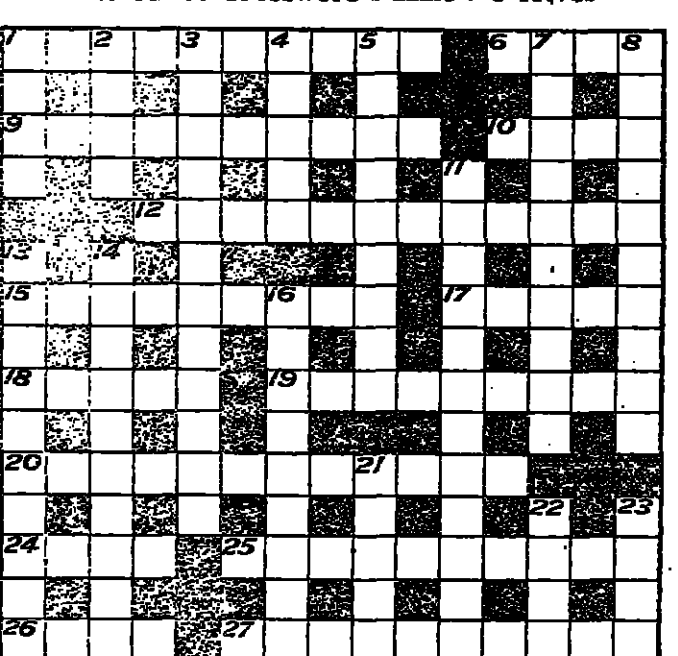
6 am to midnight  
London: SE. Central S. English, E. English, Mild. Scattered showers developing after a bright start, sunny intervals; wind W to NW, light or moderate; max temp 9 to 10C (45 to 50F).  
E. E. Central S. English: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals developing, also scattered showers; wind W to SW, moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).  
Channel Islands: S. White, SW English: Sunny, scattered showers; wind W to NW, light or moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).  
Wales, NW English, Lake District: S. White, SW English, NW English: Sunny, scattered showers; some heavy showers over high ground; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).  
Belfast: SE. Mild. Scattered showers; sunny periods, scattered showers; wind W to NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).  
Bright intervals and showers, becoming mainly dry and milder.  
SEA: PASADENA S. North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W or NW, fresh, occasionally strong at first; sea rough, breaking, moderate to heavy; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).  
Wind NW, moderate or fresh, mainly fair; sea rough, locally pale sea very rough.



### High tides

	AM	PM	PM	PM
London Bridge	7.14	5.8	7.35	5.7
Aberdeen	6.55	5.2	7.44	5.1
Aberystwyth	6.55	5.2	7.44	5.1
Belfast	4.49	2.7	12.17	1.6
Cardiff	4.49	2.7	12.01	0.0
Downport	11.00	4.2	11.42	4.2
Drogheda	11.00	4.2	11.42	4.2
Falmouth	10.30	4.0	11.12	4.0
Glasgow	6.00	4.1	6.25	3.9
Harwich	4.20	2.5	11.50	1.4
Haywards	3.48	4.3	4.31	4.1
Hull	11.59	5.7	11.58	6.3
Leamington	11.59	5.7	11.58	6.3
Leith	8.15	4.2	8.55	4.2
Liverpool	4.28	7.2	5.05	6.8
Londonderry	4.28	7.2	5.05	6.8
Marazion	5.23	3.8	5.51	3.8
Millford Haven	11.56	5.0	11.55	5.0
Newport	11.56	5.0	11.55	5.0
Oman	11.02	2.8	11.01	2.8
Portsmouth	10.16	4.2	11.01	4.2
Portland	10.16	4.2	11.01	4.2
Portsmouth	4.45	3.7	5.36	3.5
Swansea	4.15	4.6	5.01	4.4
Wexford	4.20	3.7	5.04	3.5
Wolverhampton	11.44	7.1	11.43	7.1
Woolwich	11.44	7.1	11.43	7.1
Walsingham	11.44	7.1	11.43	7.1
Walsingham	11.44	7.1	11.43	7.1

### The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,783



- ACROSS
- Send chaps abroad to 6's capital by carriage (10).
  - Speech announcing death (4).
  - Musical directorate runs register (5-5).
  - Conceal sign of victory (4).
  - Presaged like Campbell's coming events (12).
  - Gaiety intended by Miss Pakenham, we fear (9).
  - Much colder here in Paris — returning? (15).
  - Right one at taking a lasso (5).
  - Being cheeky I am dismissed which is opposite (9).
  - Bard ordered to operate a lute (4).
  - Play she was booked (4).
  - Mad upset to share esteem (10).
  - Wall-squatter's yellow (4).
  - Heavenly Venus may appear so curved? (10).
- DOWN
- Film about the home? (4).
  - Liquidly merger (4).
  - Tory hire call put out in around manner (12).
  - Sound of cattle half seen — large deer (5).

### Anniversaries today

Birch, Nikolay Rimsky-Korsakov, 1844; Rudolf Diesel, German engineer, 1858; Wilfred Owen, 1893; Robert Walpole, 1st Earl of Orford died in London, 1745 and Laurence Sterne in London, 1768.

### Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill, remaining stages.  
Lords (3): Canada Bill, second reading.

### The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback

The White Hotel	22.25
The Shooting Party	21.25
Rites of Passage	14.95
Notes and Soldiers	21.25
Priestley's Progress	21.25
History on your Doorstep	21.25
Relief	21.25
Solomon's Seal	21.25
Good Beer Guide 1982	21.25
Ca's Revenge	21.25

Hardback

D M Thomas	22.25
Isabel Colegate	21.25
William Golding	14.95
Iris Murdoch	21.25
Gerald Priestland	21.25
J R Ravenscroft	21.25
Dick Francis	21.25
Hammond Thrus	21.25
edited by Roger Pratt	21.25
produced by Philip Liff	21.25

### Around Britain

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Scotborough	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Bridlington	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Doncaster	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Leeds	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Sheffield	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Manchester	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Birmingham	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cardiff	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
London	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Edinburgh	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10
Glasgow	8.4	10	10	10	10	10	10

# Business is developing nicely.

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## WALLACE HEATON

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